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METHOD FOR COMPUTATION OF STRUCTURAL FAILURE  
PROBABILITY FOR AN AIRCRAFT.

9 Final rept.

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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.



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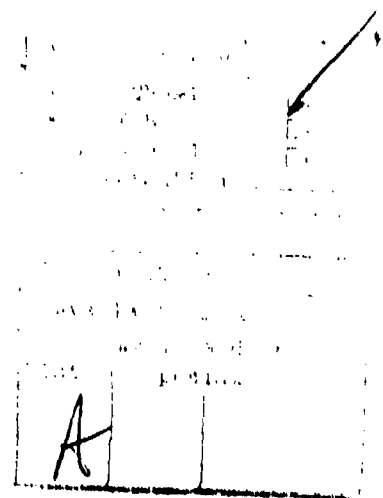
structural inspections and rework. The listing of the computer routine and a sample problem to illustrate the method is included.

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## FORWARD

This report was prepared by John W. Lincoln, Structures Division of the Directorate of Flight Systems Engineering. The work was done as a research and development task to aid in the structural assessment of aircraft.



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## SECTION 1

### INTRODUCTION

In many cases, it is helpful to calculate the failure probability for an aircraft in order to obtain a more quantified indication of the risk involved with a particular course of action. These types of calculations have proven useful in the past for helping managers to select from some difficult options.

The process defined in this report presumes that the analyst has the following:

- (1) The probability density function for crack length for an area(s) of the aircraft that is to be analyzed.
- (2) The probability density function for stress for the area(s) of the aircraft that is to be analyzed.
- (3) The stress in the analysis area(s) at which a given crack size would be critical.
- (4) The inspection reliability for inspections that are to be made.
- (5) The structural rework to be performed (which consists of fastener hole reaming).
- (6) The crack growth in the analysis area(s) as a function of time.
- (7) The mission time for the desired sequence of flights.

This information is input to the computer routine as detailed in Section III. The output of the computation is the single flight probability of failure, the aircraft failure probability, and the expected number of failures in the force. The detailed equations for the computations are given in Section II.

Generally, the single flight probability of failure and the expected number of losses are the more useful outputs of this analysis. For an in-depth discussion of acceptable levels of safety, the reader is referred to Bo Lundberg's Wright Brothers Lecture on "Fatigue Life of Airplane Structures" published in the Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences, June, 1955. Lundberg provides some arguments for safety levels that could be used for commercial aircraft. The maximum allowable single flight probability of failure for a military aircraft is dependent on such factors as the mission of the aircraft, safety of the air crew, and feasibility of modifications and/or inspections to reduce the risk.



## SECTION II

### DEVELOPMENT OF RISK ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

#### 1 BASIC FUNCTION DEFINITIONS

Suppose that  $T$  is a positive number and that  $N_P$  is the number of control points on the airframe,  $N_M$  is the number of different missions flown,  $N_I$  is the number of inspections in the time interval  $[0, T]$ ,  $N_R$  is the number of structural reworks to be performed in the time interval  $[0, T]$ , and each of  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$ , and  $e$  is a positive integer such that  $b$  is in  $[1, N_P]$ ,  $c$  is in  $[1, N_M]$ ,  $d$  is in  $[0, N_I]$ , and  $e$  is in  $[0, N_R]$ . Further, suppose that  $p^{bde}$  is a simple surface such that the point  $(x, t, p^{bde}(x, t))$  is a point of  $p^{bde}$  only if  $x$  is a positive number,  $t$  is a positive number  $\leq T$ , and  $p^{bde}(x, t)$  is the crack length probability density between the  $d$ th and  $d+1$  inspection and between the  $e$ th and  $e+1$  rework (note that when  $d = 0$ , the aircraft has not received an inspection and when  $e = 0$  the aircraft has not been reworked) for the crack length  $x$  at the  $b$ th control point of the aircraft for the flight time  $t$ .  $p^{bde}$  is called the crack length probability density function corresponding to the  $b$ th control point,  $d$ th inspection, and  $e$ th rework.

Now, suppose that  $a^{bcde}$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(t, a^{bcde}(t))$  is a point of  $a^{bcde}$  only if each of  $a^{bcde}(0)$  and  $t$  is a positive number and  $a^{bcde}(t)$  is the crack length at the time  $t$  (based on an initial crack of size  $a^{bcde}(0)$ ) at the  $b$ th control point of an aircraft flying the  $c$ th mission at the time  $t$  after the  $d$ th inspection and  $e$ th rework. The simple graph  $a^{bcde}$  is called the crack growth function for the  $b$ th control point and the  $c$ th mission and for the  $d$ th inspection and  $e$ th rework.

Now, suppose that  $P_I^b$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(x, P_I^b(x))$  belongs to  $P_I^b$  only if  $x$  is a positive number and  $P_I^b(x)$  is the probability that a crack of length  $x$  will not be detected during an inspection of the  $b$ th control point. The simple graph  $P_I^b$  is called the inspection function for the  $b$ th control point.

Suppose that  $p_{x^{bc}}^{bc}$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(x, p_S^{bc}(x))$  belongs to  $p_S^{bc}(x)$  only if  $x$  is a number and  $p_S^{bc}(x)$  is the probability density of the  $b$ th control point for the maximum stress  $x$  in a single flight of the  $c$ th mission.  $p_S^{bc}$  is the stress probability density function for the  $b$ th control point of an aircraft flying the  $c$ th mission.

Next, suppose that  $S_c^b$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(x, S_c^b(x))$  belongs to  $S_c^b$  only if  $S_c^b$  is the stress at which a crack of length  $x$  at the  $b$ th control point becomes critical.  $S_c^b$  is the critical crack length function for the  $b$ th control point.

Now, suppose that  $N_F$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(t, N_F(t))$  belongs to  $N_F$  only if  $t$  is in  $[0, T]$  and  $N_F(t)$  is the number of flights flown at the time  $t$ .  $N_F$  is called the flight number function.

Further, suppose that  $N_{MF}$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(f, N_{MF}(f))$  belongs to  $N_{MF}$  only if  $f$  is a positive integer in the interval  $[1, N_F(T)]$  and  $N_{MF}(f)$  is the mission number flown on the flight numbered  $f$ .  $N_{MF}$  is called the mission number function.

Suppose that  $t_F$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(f, t_F(f))$  belongs to  $t_F$  only if  $f$  is an integer in  $[1, N_F(T)]$  and  $t_F(f)$  is the time just preceding the  $f$ th flight.  $t_F$  is called the flight time function.

Also, suppose that  $N_{PW}$  is a simple graph such that the point  $(b, N_{PW}(b))$  belongs to  $N_{PW}$  only if  $b$  is in  $[1, N_P]$  and  $N_{PW}(b)$  is the number of points with the same  $p_C^{bde}$ ,  $a^{bc}$ ,  $P_I^b$ ,  $p_S^{bc}$ , and  $S_c^b$  functions in the computation for the  $b$ th control point.  $N_{PW}$  is the repeat control point function.

## 2 INFLUENCE OF INSPECTIONS ON THE CRACK PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION

Suppose that  $a_I^b$  is a positive number such that following an inspection at the bth control point, the detected cracks are reworked such that they have crack sizes uniformly distributed in the interval  $[0, a_I^b]$ .

If the nth inspection at the bth control point is accomplished at the time t after the eth rework then the crack probability function for the crack length x changes from  $p_C^{bne}(x, t)$  to  $p_C^{bn+1e}(x, t)$ .

Based on the definition of  $P_I^b$ , if x is in  $[a_I^b, \infty]$  then  $p_C^{bn+1e}(x, t) = p_C^{bne}(x, t) \cdot P_I^b(x)$  and if x is in  $[0, a_I^b]$  then  $p_C^{bn+1e}(x, t) = p_C^{bne}(x, t) \cdot P_I^b(x)$

$$+ \frac{1 - \int_0^{a_I^b} p_C^{bne}(Ix, t) P_I^b(Ix) dIx}{a_I^b}$$

where the term

$$\frac{1 - \int_0^{a_I^b} p_C^{bne}(Ix, t) P_I^b(Ix) dIx}{a_I^b}$$

is the uniform probability distribution derived from the population of cracks found and repaired.

### 3 INFLUENCE OF STRUCTURAL REWORK ON THE CRACK PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION

Suppose that each of  $a_{RR0}^b$  and  $a_{RR}^b$  is a positive number such that  $0 < a_{RR}^b \leq a_{RR0}^b$ . The crack length probability density function corresponding to the  $b$ th control,  $d$ th inspection, and  $n$ th structural rework is modified by structural rework as follows: For each point  $(x, y)$  in the  $x$ - $y$  projection of  $p_C^{bdn}$  such that if  $x \geq a_{RR0}^b$  then  $x$  is replaced by  $x - a_{RR}^b$ . Therefore, if after this replacement

$$\gamma = \int_0^{a_{RR0}^b} p_C^{bdn}(a_{RR0}^b, t) dx + \int_{a_{RR0}^b}^{\infty} p_C^{bdn}(x, t) dx$$

then,

$$p_C^{bdn+1}(x, t) = \frac{p_C^{bdn}(a_{RR0}^b, t)}{\gamma} \quad \text{for } x < a_{RR0}^b$$

and

$$p_C^{bdn+1}(x, t) = \frac{p_C^{bdn}(x, t)}{\gamma} \quad \text{for } x \geq a_{RR0}^b,$$

It is noted that the new distribution is uniform between 0 and  $a_{RR0}^b$

#### 4 CALCULATION OF THE PROBABILITY OF FAILURE

At a given time the single flight probability of failure can be computed as follows: If it is assumed that at a given time the aircraft crack distribution function is statistically independent of the stress density function for a particular control point then if  $t$  is in  $[0, T]$ ,  $b$  is in  $[1, N_P]$ ,  $c$  is in  $[1, N_M]$ ,  $d$  is in  $[1, N_I]$ ,  $e$  is in  $[1, N_R]$ ,  $s$  is in the  $x$ -projection of  $p_S^{bc}$ ,  $x$  is in the  $x$ -projection of  $p_C^{bde}$  then there is a number

$$p_J^{bdce}(x, s, t) = p_C^{bde}(x, t) \cdot p_S^{bc}(s)$$

which is the joint probability density of crack length and stress for the point  $(x, s, t)$ . Since this product exists for each number in  $[0, T]$ , in the  $x$ -projection of  $p_C^{bde}$  and in the  $x$ -projection of  $p_S^{bc}$  then a simple surface  $p_J^{bdce}$  called the joint probability density function of crack length and stress is defined.

It follows then that if  $R^b$  is a point set such that ordered pair  $(x, s)$  is a member of  $R^b$  only if the crack length is critical for the stress  $s$  (defined by the simple graph  $S_C^b$ ) then the probability of failure at the  $b$ th control point at the time  $t$  during one flight of the  $c$ th mission is

$$p_F^{bcde}(t) = \int_{R^b} \int p_J^{bdce}[x, s, t] dx ds$$

The probability that there will be no failure at the time  $t$  for a single flight of the  $c$ th mission is  $(1 - p_F^{bcde}(t))$ . Therefore, for all control points identical to the  $b$ th, the single flight probability of failure is

$$p_{FW}^{bcde}(t) = \prod_{b=1}^{N_{PW}(b)} (1 - p_F^{bcde}(t))$$

and for the aircraft the single flight probability of failure is

$$p_{FWA}^{cde} = \prod_{b=1}^{b=N} p_{FW}^{bcde}(t)$$

From this function, if  $N_A$  is the number of aircraft in the population then the expected number of failures in the population at the time  $t$  is

$$E_{FWA}^{de}(t) = N_A \left( 1 - \prod_{f=1}^{N_F(t)} (1 - p_{FWA}^{MF}(t_F(f))) \right)$$

## SECTION III

### DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER PROGRAM

#### 1 NOTATION

The notation for input data to the routine is given later in this section and is not repeated here.

TF Table - a set of numbers used for single linear interpolation to determine the flight time corresponding to the number of missions flown by the aircraft. The maximum number of points allowed in the TF Table is 100.

PCB Table - a set of numbers that contains points of the crack length probability density function for interpolation in the PCBM Table. The maximum number of points allowed in the PCB Table is 51.

PI Table - a set of numbers used for single linear interpolation to determine the probability of not detecting a crack of a given size during an inspection. The maximum number of points allowed in the PI Table is 100.

SCB Table - a set of numbers used for single linear interpolation to determine the stress at which a given crack size will be critical. The maximum number of points allowed in the SCB Table is 100.

PCBM Table - a set of numbers computed from the PCB Table used for single linear interpolation to determine the crack length probability density function for a given crack size. The PCBM Table is modified by the routine to account for crack length change.

PDSBC Table - a set of numbers used for double linear interpolation to determine the stress probability density function for a given stress. Total number of PDSBC Table entries allowed is 1000. Maximum number of stress entries per mission is 50.

AB Table - a set of numbers used for double linear interpolation to determine the crack length for a given mission and time. Used to calculate the incremental crack growth for flight of a given mission(s). Total number of AB Table entries allowed is 1000. Maximum number of crack length entries is 100.

CRACKL(I) - The Ith crack length entry in the PCBM Table.

PCBT(I) - The Ith crack probability density entry in the PCBM Table.

NCRL - The number of crack length entries in the PCBM Table.

DAREAP(I) - Trapezoidal rule approximation to the area

$$\int_{\text{CRACKL}(I)}^{\text{CRACKL}(I+1)} p_{\text{PC}}^{\text{PC}}(Ix,0) dIx$$

PSIL(I) - The Ith stress entry in the PDSBC Table.

PDPSI(I) - The Ith stress probability density function entry in the PDSBC Table.

NPSIL - The number of stress entries in the PDSBC Table.

TIMCLC(I) - The time derived from the TF Table corresponding to the number of flights NFLTS(I).

PFBC(T) - Probability of failure during one flight at the KTth risk calculation (including inspections and reworks) for a single control point.

PFBC = PFBC(T) for a given KT



TIMI(JINSP) - The time derived from the TF Table corresponding to the number of flights NIN(JINSP).

TIMR(JREWK) - The time derived from the TF Table corresponding to the number of flights NRE(JREWK).

TIME(KT) - The time corresponding to the KTth risk calculation (including inspections and reworks).

DELTm - The incremental time between risk calculation points.

TB - The time derived from the AB Table corresponding to a specified crack length and mission. The crack length is an entry in the PCBM Table.

DLAREA - Integration step size for calculation of single flight probability of failure.

PFT(I) - The single flight probability of failure for the aircraft at the Ith risk calculation point.

PF(I) - The probability of failure for the aircraft for the time defined by the Ith risk calculation point.

PFF(I) - The expected number of failures in a force of size NA corresponding to the Ith risk calculation point.

## 2 COMPUTATION OF AIRCRAFT FAILURE PROBABILITY

The subroutine FINCLC computes the aircraft failure probability as follows: Suppose that

I is an integer

PFT(I) is the single flight probability of failure at the Ith calculation step

PF(I) is the airplane probability of failure at the Ith calculation step

RNF<sub>I</sub> is the number of flights between the I-1st and Ith calculation steps

Suppose further that the single flight probability of failure for the RJth flight after the I-1st calculation step can be expressed by

$$PFT_I(J) = PFT(I-1) + \left( \frac{PFT(I) - PFT(I-1)}{RNF_I} \right) RJ$$

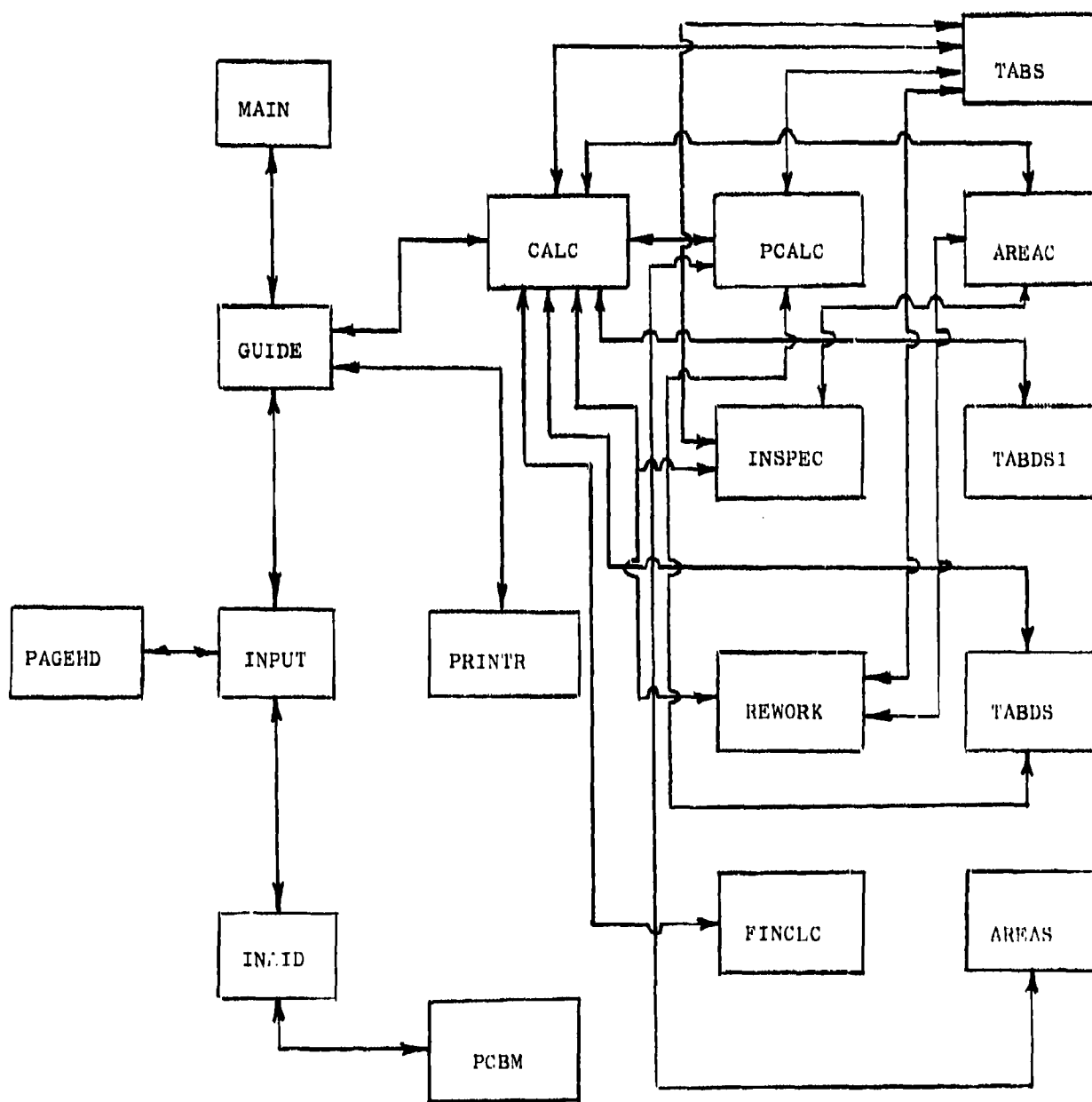
Consequently, the airplane failure probability at the Ith calculation step is

$$PF(I) = 1.0 - \prod_{RJ=1}^{RNF_I} \left( 1 - \left( PFT(I-1) + \left( \frac{PFT(I) - PFT(I-1)}{RNF_I} \right) RJ \right) \right)$$

### 3 COMPUTER FLOW DIAGRAM AND PROGRAM

The computer routine was coded in FORTRAN Extended Language with the main program and subroutines arranged as follows:

#### RISKY Program (See Appendix A)



MAIN - Main Program - Sets NZERO to zero and transfers program control to GUIDE.

GUIDE - Subroutine - Initially zeros input and output numbers. GUIDE is the primary controlling subroutine that for each of NP control points on the structure transfers control to INPUT, CALC, and PRINTR.

INPUT - Subroutine - Reads in all input data. A procedure for reading in the required input data is given later in the section.

INAID - Subroutine - Called by INPUT and has the purpose of writing out certain input data. INAIID also sets NZERO = 1 for control of data handling in GUIDE.

PCBM - Subroutine - Called by INAIID to modify the PCB table and create the PCBM table. If there are n points in the PCB table and if  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  are the abscissas and  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  are the ordinates of the points of the PCB table then  $x_1, x_2, 1.000001x_2, x_3, 1.000001x_3, \dots, 1.000001x_{n-1}, x_n$  are the abscissas and  $y_1, y_2, y_2, y_3, y_3, \dots, y_{n-1}, y_n$  are the ordinates of the points of the PCBM table.

PAGEHD - Subroutine - Writes out page heading including run identification, date and page number.

CALC - Subroutine - Performs the following functions:

- (1) Computes flight times for failure probability calculation.
- (2) Corrects the crack length probability density function for error in area.
- (3) Identifies the mission being flown.

- (4) Checks for end of computer run.
- (5) Checks for inspection requirement before next flight.
- (6) Checks for rework requirement before the next flight.
- (7) Establishes new crack probability density function for next failure probability calculation.

PCALC - Subroutine - Integrates the joint probability density function  $p_J^{bode}$  to obtain  $p_F^{bode}$ .

INSPEC - Subroutine - This subroutine is called when an inspection is to be performed. INSPEC computes the new crack length probability density function after an inspection. Also, it corrects the crack length probability density function for error in area. It is assumed that the cracks found by inspection are repaired.

REWORK - Subroutine - This subroutine is called when a structural rework is to be performed. REWORK computes the new crack length density function after the rework has been performed. Also, it corrects the crack length probability density function for error in area. The rework performed is independent of crack size. The crack population is diminished by the number  $a_{RR}^b \leq a_{RR0}^b$ .

FINCLC - Subroutine - Called by CALC to perform the following functions:

- (1) Computes the single flight probability of failure for the aircraft.
- (2) Computes the probability of failure for the aircraft.
- (3) Computes the expected number of failures in the population.

TABS - Subroutine - Used for straight line interpolation in a single table look-up.

TABDS - Subroutine - Used for straight line interpolation in a double table look-up. Suppose each of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  is a number set such that if  $(x,y,z)$  is a point of the double table then  $x$  belongs to  $S_x$ ,  $y$  belongs to  $S_y$  and  $z$  belongs to  $S_z$ . Further, suppose that  $S_{xy}$  is a point set in a plane such that if  $x$  belongs to  $S_x$  and  $y$  belongs to  $S_y$  then  $(x,y)$  belongs to  $S_{xy}$ . The interpolation is on  $S_z$  for a point  $(\bar{x},\bar{y})$  that is in the plane that contains  $S_{xy}$ .

TABDSI - Subroutine - Used for inverse interpolation of in a double table look-up (see TABDS). Suppose that  $S_{yz}$  is a point set in a plane such that if  $y$  belongs to  $S_y$  and  $z$  belongs to  $S_z$  then  $(y,z)$  belongs to  $S_{yz}$ . If  $y$  is in  $S_y$  and  $z$  is a number then the interpolation is on  $S_x$  for a point  $(y,\bar{z})$  that is in the plane that contains  $S_{yz}$ .

AREAC - Subroutine - Computes area under a simple graph based on the trapazoidal rule. Maximum number of points from simple graph is 100.

AREAS - Subroutine - Computes area under a simple graph based on the trapazoidal rule. Maximum number of points from simple graph is 50.

PRINTR - Subroutine - Called from GUIDE to print the computed results at the conclusion of the run.

#### 4 INPUT DATA

All of the input data described below is read into the program by means of the subroutine INPUT. This program is a general purpose routine to read the P (parameters), N (integers), and the tables. There are several options by which this may be done by this routine. A suggested arrangement is given as follows:

##### 14I5 Format

IDENT	1	0	NPF3	0	NTI1	NTW1	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	NTI2	NTW2	NA	NCONTP
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##### 8I5 Format

NP	NTMS	NINSP	NREWK	NMISS	NLEN	NJST	NPRNT
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##### 72H

Run Description
-----------------

##### 72H

Run Description
-----------------

##### 3I5 Format

1	6	1
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##### 6E10.3 Format

DELCRK	DELST	TIMAX	AI	ARR	ARRO
--------	-------	-------	----	-----	------

If NTW1 = 0 go to (b); if NTW1 > 0 go to (a)

Integer Set 1

(a)

3I5 Format

51	55	1
----	----	---

5I5 Format

NWT1(1) through NWT1(5)
-------------------------

(b) If NTW2 = 0 go to (d); if NTW2 > 0 go to (c)

Integer Set 2

(c)

3I5 Format

57	58	1
----	----	---

2I5 Format

NWT2(1) through NWT2(2)
-------------------------

(d) If NCONTP < NP go to (f)

If NCONTP = NP go to (e)

(e)

Integer Set 3

3I5 Format

75	74 + NP	1
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NP ≤ 15

12I5 Format

NPW(1) through NPW(NP)
------------------------



(f)

Integer Set 4

3I5 Format

101	100 + NTMS	1
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NTMS  $\leq$  400

12I5 Format

NFLTS(1) through NFLTS(NTMS)
------------------------------

Integer Set 5

3I5 Format

501	500 + NTMS	1
-----	------------	---

NTMS  $\leq$  400

12I5 Format

MISS(1) through MISS(NTMS)
----------------------------

If NINSP = 0 go to (h)

If NINSP > 0 go to (g)

(g)

Integer Set 6

3I5 Format

901	900 + NINSP	1
-----	-------------	---

NINSP  $\leq$  20

12I5 Format

NIN(1) through NIN(NINSP)
---------------------------

(h) If NREWK = 0 go to (j)

If NREWK > 0 go to (i)

(i)

Integer Set 7

3I5 Format

921	920 + NREWK	1
-----	-------------	---

NREWK  $\leq$  20

12I5 Format

NRE(1) through NRE(NREWK)
---------------------------

(j) IF NTI1 = 0 go to (l)

IF NTI1 > 0 go to (k)

and read in NTI1 of the following single tables:

(k)

TF Table

I 5, 115 Format

1	NSTAB1
---	--------

NSTAB1  $\leq$  100

6E10.3 Format

TABLI (1,1) through TABLI(NSTAB1,1) (flight number entries)
--

6E10.3 Format

TABLI(NSTAB1+1,1) through TABLI(2NSTAB1,1) (time entries)
--

### PCB Table

I5,I15 Format

2	NSTAB2
---	--------

$NSTAB2 \leq 51 - NINSP$

6E10.3 Format

TABLI (1,2) through TABLI (NSTAB2,2) (crack length entries)
--

6E10.3 Format

TABLI (NSTAB2+1,2) through TABLI (2NSTAB2,2) (crack probability density entries)
---

### PI Table

I5,I15 Format

3	NSTAB3
---	--------

$NSTAB3 \leq 100$

6E10.3 Format

TABLI(1,3) through TABLI (NSTAB3,3) (crack length entries)
---

6E10.3 Format

TABLI (NSTAB3+1,3) through TABLI (2NSTAB3,3) (inspection probability entries)
--

### SCB Table

I5,I15 Format

4	NSTAB4
---	--------

$NSTAB4 \leq 100$

6E10.3 Format

TABLI(1,4) through TABLI (NSTAB4,4) (crack length entries)
---

6E10.3 Format

TABLI (NSTAB4+1,4) through TABLI (2NSTAB4,4) (critical stress entries)
---

(1) If NTI2 = 0 go to (n)

IF NTI2 > 0 go to (m) and read in NTI2 of the following double tables:

(m)

#### PDSBC Table

I5,I15,I10 Format		
1	NDTAB11	NDTAB12
$\begin{aligned} \text{NDTAB11} &\leq 50 \\ \text{NDTAB12} &\leq 400 \\ 2\text{NDTAB11} + \text{NDTAB12} &\leq 1000 \end{aligned}$		
6E10.3 Format		
TABL2(1,1) through TABL2 (NDTAB11,1) (stress entries)		
6E10.3 Format		
TABL2 (NDTAB11+1,1) through TABL2 (NDTAB11 + NDTAB12,1) (mission type entries)		
6E10.3 Format		
TABL2 (NDTAB11 + NDTAB12+1,1) through TABL2 (NDTAB11 + NDTAB12 + NDTAB11 * NDTAB12) (stress probability density entries)		

#### AB Table

I5,I15,I10 Format		
2	NDTAB21	NDTAB22
$\begin{aligned} \text{NDTAB21} &\leq 100 \\ \text{NDTAB22} &\leq 400 \\ 2\text{NDTAB21} + \text{NDTAB22} &\leq 1000 \end{aligned}$		
6E10.3 Format		
TABL2(1,2) through TABL2 (NDTAB21,1) (time entries)		
6E10.3 Format		
TABL2 (NDTAB21+1,2) through TABL2 (NDTAB21+NDTAB22,2) (mission type entries)		
6E10.3 Format		
TABL2 (NDTAB21+NDTAB22+1,2) through TABL2 (NDTAB21+NDTAB22+NDTAB21 * NDTAB22) (crack size entries)		

(n) End of file.

The first card contains 14 fixed point (integer) numbers arranged in 15 fields. These 14 entries in order on this card are:

- (1) IDENT - Run number
- (2) 1
- (3) 0
- (4) NPF3 - Number of integer sets to be read in - maximum number = 7
- (5) 0
- (6) NTI1 - Number of single tables to be read in - maximum number = 4
- (7) NTW1 = 1 if single tables are to be printed  
= 0 otherwise
- (8) Month - Month in date for page heading
- (9) Day - Day in date for page heading
- (10) Year - Year in date for page heading
- (11) NTI2 - Number of double tables to be read in - maximum  
number = 2
- (12) NTW2 = 1 if double tables are to be printed  
=0 otherwise
- (13) NA - Number of aircraft in the population
- (14) NCONTP - Control point number for this run

The second card contains eight fixed point (integer) numbers arranged in I5 fields. In order these entries are:

(1) NP - Number of control points on aircraft for analysis -  
maximum number = 15

(2) NTMS - Number of times the risk is calculated in the run  
excluding the inspection and rework period

(3) NINSP - Number of inspections for this run

(4) NREWK - Number of reworks for this run

(5) NMISS - Number of different missions flown during this run

(6) NLEN - Number of crack lengths used in failure probability  
calculation

(7) NJST - Number of stresses used in failure probability calculation

(8) NPRNT = 1 if crack length history is to be printed  
= 0 otherwise

The third and fourth cards each contain a 72H field for purpose  
of run descriptions, etc.

The fifth card contains 1, 6, and 1 in I5 fields

The sixth card contains six floating point number arranged  
in E10.3 fields. These six numbers are placed in the following order:

(1) DELCRK - The crack length interval for integration of the  
joint probability density function  $p_j^{bcde}$

(2) DELST - The stress interval for integration of the joint probability density function  $p_J^{bode}$

(3) TIMAX - The flight time from zero at the end of the run

(4) AI -  $a_I^b$

(5) ARR -  $a_{RR}^b$

(6) ARRO -  $a_{RR0}^b$

The next cards read in the Integer Sets as required.

Integer Set 1 -

First card contains 51, 55, and 1 in I5 fields

Second card contains NWT1(1) through NWT1(5) in I5 fields

NWT1(i) = 1 if the ith single table is to be printed

NWT1(i) = 0 otherwise

Integer Set 2 -

First card contains 57, 58, and 1 in I5 fields

Second card contains NWT2(1) and NWT2(2) in I5 fields where

NWT2(i) = 1 if the ith double table is to be printed

NWT2(i) = 0 otherwise

Integer Set 3 -

First card contains 75, 74 + NP, and 1 in I5 fields

The next card(s) contain NPW(1) through NPW(NP) in I5 fields

12 entries per card where  $NPW(b) = N_{PW}(b)$

Integer Set 4 -

First card contains 101, 100 + NTMS, and 1 in I5 fields

The next card(s) contain NFLTS(1) through NFLTS(NTMS) in I5 fields  
12 entries per card where NFLTS(i) is the number of flights at  
the ith risk calculation (excluding inspections and reworks) in  
the run

Integer Set 5 -

First card contains 501, 500 + NTMS, and 1 in I5 fields

The next card(s) contain MISS(1) through MISS(NTMS) in I5 fields  
12 entries per card where MISS(i) is the mission type flown on the  
flights  $> \text{NFLTS}(i)$  and  $\leq \text{NFLTS}(i+1)$

Integer Set 6 -

First card contains 901, 900 + NINSP, and 1 in I5 fields

The next card(s) contain(s) NIN(1) through NIN(NINSP) in I5 fields  
12 entries per card where NIN(i) is the number of flights just  
preceeding the ith inspection.

Integer Set 7 -

First card contains 921, 920 + NREWK, and 1 in I5 fields

The next card(s) contain(s) NRE(1) through NIN(NREWK) in I5 fields  
12 entries per card where NRE(i) is the number of flights just  
preceeding the ith rework

The next cards read in the single tables as required.

TF Table -

First card contains 1 and NSTAB1 in an I5 and I15 field respectively  
where NSTAB1 is the number of points in the TF table.

The next card(s) contain(s) the flight number entries in E10.3 fields  
six to the card

The next card(s) contain(s) the times corresponding to the flight number  
entries in E10.3 fields six to the card



#### PCB Table -

First card contains 2 and NSTAB2 in an I5 and I15 field respectively where NSTAB2 is the number of points in the PCB table. Note that if the PCB table is derived by taking  $n$  points from the function  $p_C^{bde}$  then the PCB table contains  $n$  points

The next card(s) contain(s) the crack length entries in E10.3 fields six entries to the card. If  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  are abscissas of the points taken from  $p_C^{bde}$  (arranged such that  $x_{i+1} > x_i$ ) then the crack length entries are  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ .

The next cards contain the ordinates from the  $p_C^{bde}$  function in E10.3 fields six entries to the card. These entries are ordered as follows:  $p_C^{bde}(x_1), p_C^{bde}(x_2), \dots, p_C^{bde}(x_n)$

#### PI Table -

First card contains 3 and NSTAB3 in an I5 and I15 field respectively where NSTAB3 is the number of points in the PI table and also is the number of points taken from the  $p_I^b$  function.

The next card(s) contain the abscissas of the points taken from  $p_I^b$  arranged such that  $x_{i+1} > x_i$ . These numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

The next card(s) contain(s) the ordinates of the  $p_I^b$  points corresponding to the abscissas entries above. The ordinates are entered in E10.3 fields six entries per card.

#### SCB Table -

First card contains 4 and NSTAB4 in an I5 and I15 field respectively where NSTAB4 is the number of points in the SCB table and also is the number of points taken from the  $S_C^b$  function.

The next card(s) contain(s) the abscissas of the points taken from  $S_C^b$  arranged such that  $x_{i+1} > x_i$ . These numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

The next card(s) contain(s) the ordinates of the  $S_C^b$  points corresponding to the abscissa entries above. The ordinates are entered in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

#### PCBM Table -

The PCBM table is derived within the Subroutine PCBM from the PCB table. If there are  $n$  points in the PCB table, then there are  $2n-2$  points in the PCBM table. The first point of PCBM is the same as the first point PCB. If  $1 < i < n$  then; the abscissa of the  $2i-2$  point of PCBM is the same as the abscissa of  $i$ th point of PCB, the abscissa of the  $2i-1$  point of PCBM is the abscissa of  $i$ th point of PCB  $\times 1.000001$ , and the ordinate of the  $2i-2$  and the  $2i-1$  point of PCBM is the ordinate of the  $i$ th point of PCB. The last point of PCBM is the same as the last point of PCB.

#### PDSBC Table -

First card contains 1, NDTAB11, NDTAB12 in an I5, I15, and I10 field respectively where NDTAB11 is the number of stress entries in the table and NDTAB12 is the number of different missions entered in the table which is taken from the  $p_s^{bc}$  function.

The next card(s) contain(s) the stress entries  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{NDTAB11}$  arranged such that  $x_{i+1} > x_i$ . These numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

The next card(s) contain(s) the mission number entries  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{NDTAB12}$  arranged such that  $y_{i+1} > y_i$ . These numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

The next cards contain the ordinates of the  $p_s^{bc}$  function arranged so they correspond to the points  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_1), \dots, (x_{NDTAB11}, y_1), (x_1, y_2), \dots, (x_{NDTAB11}, y_{NDTAB12})$  from the entries above. These NDTAB11  $\cdot$  NDTAB12 numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

#### AB Table -

First card contains 2, NDTAB21, NDTAB22 in an I5, I15 and I10 field respectively where NDTAB21 is the number of time entries in the table and NDTAB22 is the number of different missions entered in the table.

The next card(s) contain the time entries  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{NDTAB21}$  arranged such that  $x_{i+1} > x_i$ . These numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

The next card(s) contain(s) the mission number entries  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{\text{NDTAB22}}$  arranged such that  $y_{i+1} > y_i$ . These numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

The next card(s) contain(s) the crack lengths arranged so that they correspond to the pair  $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_{\text{NDTAB21}}, y_1), (x_1, y_2), \dots, (x_{\text{NDTAB21}}, y_{\text{NDTAB22}})$ . These NDTAB21, NDTAB22 numbers are input in E10.3 fields six entries to the card.

## 5 EQUIVALENCE TABLES

The technique that has been used in coding this routine is to place all input and output numbers in blank common. All input and output floating point numbers are called parameters and are contained in P (dimensioned 9000). All input and output fixed point numbers are called integers and are contained in N (dimensioned 1500). To make the program more easily read, EQUIVALENCE statements are used to give the P and N number more recognizable names. The RISKY program parameter and integer tables are given below. Also given below is a brief description of the tables used for interpolation.

Integer Equivalence Table

N	Dimension	Term	N	Dimension	Term
1	(1)	IDENT	51	(5)	NWT1(1)
2	(1)	NPF1	55		NWT1(5)
3	(1)	NPF2	57	(2)	NWT2(1)
4	(1)	NPF3	58		NWT2(3)
5	(1)	NPF4			
6	(1)	NTI1	61	(5)	NTB1(1)
7	(1)	NTW1	65		NTB1(5)
8	(1)	MONTH	69	(2)	NTB12(1)
9	(1)	DAY	70		NTB12(3)
10	(1)	YEAR	72	(2)	NTB22(1)
11	(1)	NTI2	73		NTB22(3)
12	(1)	NTW2	75	(15)	NPW(1)
13	(1)	NA	89		NPW(15)
14	(1)	NCONTP			
15	(1)	NP			
16	(1)	NTMS	101	(400)	NFLTS(1)
17	(1)	NINSP	500		NFLTS(400)
18	(1)	NREWK	501	(400)	MISS(1)
19	(1)	NMISS	900		MISS(400)
20	(1)	NLEN	901	(20)	NIN(1)
21	(1)	NJST	920		NIN(20)
22	(1)	NPRNT	921	(20)	NRE(1)
			940		NRE(20)
			961	(400)	NUMF(1)
			1360		NUMF(400)
43	(1)	JINSP			
44	(1)	JREWK			
45	(1)	KT			
46					
47	(1)	NPSIL			
48	(1)	NZERO			
49	(1)	NPAGE			
50	(1)	NDCLC			

Parameter Equivalence Table

P	Dimension	Term	P	Dimension	Term
1	(1)	DELCRK	101	(50)	PSIL(1)
2	(1)	DELST	150		PSIL(50)
3	(1)	TIMAX	151	(400)	PFBCT(1)
4	(1)	AI	550		PFBCT(400)
5	(1)	ARR	551	(400)	TIMCLC(1)
6	(1)	ARRO	950		TIMCLC(400)
			951	(20)	TIMI(1)
			970		TIMI(20)
			971	(20)	TIMR(1)
			990		TIMR(20)
			991	(100)	PCBT(1)
			1090		PCBT(100)
			1091	(100)	CRACKL(1)
			1190		CRACKL(100)
			1191	(400)	TIME(1)
			1590		TIME(400)
			1591	(400,15)	PFBT(1,1)
			7590		PFBT(400,15)
			7591	(400)	PFT(1)
			7990		PFT(400)
			7991	(400)	PF(1)
			8390		PF(400)
			8391	(400)	PFF(1)
			8790		PFF(400)
			8791	(100)	DAREAP(1)
			8890		DAREAP(100)
50	(1)	RMISS			
51	(1)	PFBC			
52	(1)	DLAREA			

# Interpolation Table Listing

Table	Dimension	Name	Description
TABL1(1,1) TABL1(200,1)	(200)	TF	Flight time vs number of flights
TABL1(1,2) TABL1(200,2)	(200)	PCB	Crack length probability density function vs crack length
TABL1(1,3) TABL1(200,3)	(200)	PI	Inspection function vs crack length
TABL1(1,4) TABL1(200,4)	(200)	SCB	Critical crack length function vs crack length
TABL1(1,5) TABL1(200,5)	(200)	PCBM	Modified PCB Table
TABL2(1,1) TABL2(1000,1)	(1000)	PDSBC	Stress probability density function vs stress and mission type
TABL2(1,2) TABL2(1000,2)	(1000)	AB	Crack size vs time and mission type

## 6 SAMPLE PROBLEM

The following sample problem is presented to acquaint the user with the input data and the output to be expected. The problem has a single inspection at 2200 flights and a structural rework at 2500 flights. The input cards are as follows:

```
207 1 0 7 0 4 1 8 15 1979 2 1 120 1
    1 30 1 1 1 50 65 0
```

RISK ANALYSIS FOR SEVERE TRAINING INCLUDES INSPECT AND REWORK  
SINGLE 0.871 HOUR MISSION CRACK SIZE IN INCHES

```
    1 6 1
0.005 500.0 2265.0 0.050 0.030 0.040
    51 55 1
    1 1 1 1 1
    57 58 1
    1 1
    75 75 1
    320
    101 130 1
    0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100
1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300
2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900
    501 530 1
    1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
    1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
    1 1 1 1 1 1
    901 902 1
    2200 3000
    921 922 1
    2500 3000
    1 2
    0.0 100.0
    0.0 87.1
    2 35
```

0.0000316	0.0000398	0.0000501	0.0000631	0.0000794	0.0001000
0.0001259	0.0001585	0.0001995	0.0002512	0.0003162	0.0003981
0.0005012	0.0005310	0.0007943	0.001000	0.0012589	0.0015949
0.0019952	0.0025119	0.0031623	0.0039811	0.0050119	0.0063096
0.0079433	0.0100000	0.0125893	0.0158489	0.0199526	0.0251189
0.0316228	0.0398107	0.0501107	0.0630957	0.0794328	
0.010?	0.0649	0.351	1.622	6.385	21.405
61.154	148.888	308.86	546.00	822.51	1055.85
1154.99	1076.62	855.19	578.86	333.89	164.11
68.737	24.533	7.462	1.934	0.4271	0.08037
0.01289	0.001762	0.0002051	0.2035-04	0.1722-05	0.1241-06
0.7618-08	0.3986-09	0.1777-10	0.0	0.0	
3	14				
0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05
0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11
0.12	0.14				
1.00	0.96	0.86	0.52	0.36	0.25
0.19	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05
0.04	0.04				
4	23				
0.001	0.004	0.005	0.010	0.015	0.020
0.030	0.040	0.050	0.080	0.100	0.110
0.120	0.140	0.160	0.180	0.200	0.202
0.204	0.206	0.208	0.210	1.00	
20000.0	103000.0	95000.0	92000.0	75000.0	70000.0
62000.0	57000.0	56000.0	61000.0	63000.0	70000.0
66000.0	53000.0	43000.0	33000.0	25000.0	24000.0
22900.0	21300.0	20000.0	0.0	0.0	



1	28	1			
15000.0	15700.0	20000.0	20500.0	21000.0	21500.0
22000.0	22500.0	23000.0	23500.0	24000.0	24500.0
25000.0	25500.0	26000.0	26500.0	27000.0	27500.0
28000.0	28500.0	29000.0	29500.0	30000.0	30500.0
31000.0	31500.0	32000.0	32500.0		
1.0					
0.0	0.0	807.2-06	487.8-06	365.9-06	243.9-06
130.66-06	95.82-06	34.84-06	40.08-06	33.10-06	13.94-06
12.18-06	8.72-06	15.68-06	11.84-06	8.36-06	6.80-06
2.96-06	2.28-06	1.38-06	0.878-06	0.664-06	0.348-06
0.262-06	0.140-06	0.112-06	0.088-06		
2	16	1			
0.0	10000.0	12000.0	14000.0	14500.0	15000.0
15500.0	16000.0	16500.0	17000.0	17125.0	17250.0
17375.0	17400.0	17450.0	18000.0		
1.0					
0.0001	0.0010	0.0015	0.0025	0.0030	0.0060
0.0140	0.0260	0.0520	0.0860	0.0960	0.1110
0.1280	0.1500	0.200	0.205		

Based on this input the following output data was obtained.

RUN NO 287 DATE 8/15/1979 PAGE NO 1  
 RISK ANALYSIS FOR SEVERE TRAINING INCLUDES INSPECT AND REMORK  
 SINGLE HOUR MISSION CRACK SIZE IN INCHES

INPUT DATA FOR RISK ANALYSIS

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT IN FLEET = 120  
 CONTROL POINT NUMBER = 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTROL POINTS = 1  
 NUMBER OF FLI INCH IN ANALYSIS = 30  
 NUMBER OF INSPEC. IN ANALYSIS = 1  
 NUMBER OF REMORKS IN ANALYSIS = 1  
 NUMBER OF DIFF. MISSIONS IN ANAL = 1  
 NUMBER OF CRACKS IN PROB CALC = 50  
 NUMBER OF STRESSES IN PROB CALC = 65

DELTA CRACK LENGTH IN PROB CALC = .0150  
 DELTA STRESS IN PROB CALC = 500.0  
 ANALYSIS TIME INTERVAL = 2265.0  
 MAX CRACK AFTER INSPEC AND FIX (AID) = .0500  
 CRACK REDUCTION AFTER REMORK (APR) = .3500  
 REFERENCE CRACK AFTER REMORK (ARR0) = .0400

CONTROL POINT WEIGHTING FACTORS

320

NUMBER OF FLIGHTS AT CALCULATION POINTS  
 1 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190  
 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290

MISSION NUMBER AT CALCULATION POINTS

1  
 1

NUMBER OF FLIGHTS AT INSPECTION POINTS

2200

NUMBER OF FLIGHTS AT REMORK POINTS

2500

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SINGLE TABLE NUMBER 1  
TIME VS NUMBER OF FLIGHTS

NUMBER OF FLIGHTS

1.030E+22

TIME

8.710E+01

SINGLE TABLE NUMBER 2  
CRACK DENSITY FUNCTION VS CRACK SIZE

CRACK SIZE

3.162E-05	3.981E-05	5.011E-05	6.310E-05	7.943E-05	1.031E-04	1.259E-04	1.585E-04	1.995E-04	2.512E-04
3.162E-04	3.981E-04	5.011E-04	6.310E-04	7.943E-04	1.031E-03	1.259E-03	1.585E-03	1.995E-03	2.512E-03
3.162E-03	3.981E-03	5.011E-03	6.310E-03	7.943E-03	1.031E-02	1.259E-02	1.585E-02	1.995E-02	2.512E-02
3.162E-02	3.981E-02	5.011E-02	6.310E-02	7.943E-02					

CRACK DENSITY FUNCTION

1.024E-02	6.497E-12	3.551E-01	1.022E+00	6.385E+08	2.107E+01	6.115E+01	1.408E+02	3.088E+02	5.468E+02
8.225E+02	1.355E+03	1.155E+03	1.376E+03	8.551E+02	5.708E+02	3.338E+02	2.041E+02	6.873E+01	2.453E+01
7.462E+00	1.934E+00	4.271E-01	8.037E-02	1.209E-02	1.762E-03	2.051E-04	2.035E-05	1.728E-06	1.261E-07
7.610E-09	3.981E-16	1.777E-11	3.	0.					

SINGLE TABLE NUMBER 3  
INSPECTION RELIABILITY VS CRACK SIZE

CRACK SIZE

1.000E-02 2.000E-02 3.000E-02 4.000E-02 5.000E-02 6.000E-02 7.000E-02 8.000E-02 9.000E-02  
1.000E-01 1.100E-01 1.200E-01 1.300E-01 1.400E-01 1.500E-01 1.600E-01 1.700E-01 1.800E-01

INSPECTION RELIABILITY

1.000E+00 9.600E-01 8.500E-01 7.500E-01 6.500E-01 5.500E-01 4.500E-01 3.500E-01 2.500E-01  
6.000E-02 5.000E-02 4.000E-02 3.000E-02 2.000E-02 1.000E-02 0.000E-02 0.000E-02 0.000E-02

SINGLE TABLE NUMBER 4  
STRESS VS CRITICAL CRACK SIZE

CRITICAL CRACK SIZE

1.000E-03 1.000E-03 1.000E-03 1.000E-03 1.000E-03 1.000E-03 1.000E-03 1.000E-03 1.000E-03  
1.000E-01 1.000E-01 1.000E-01 1.000E-01 1.000E-01 1.000E-01 1.000E-01 1.000E-01 1.000E-01  
2.000E-01 2.000E-01 2.000E-01 2.000E-01 2.000E-01 2.000E-01 2.000E-01 2.000E-01 2.000E-01

STRESS

2.000E-05 1.000E-05 9.000E-06 8.000E-06 7.000E-06 6.000E-06 5.000E-06 4.000E-06 3.000E-06  
6.000E-04 7.000E-04 8.000E-04 9.000E-04 1.000E-03 1.100E-03 1.200E-03 1.300E-03 1.400E-03  
2.000E-04 1.000E-04 0.000E-04 0.000E-04 0.000E-04 0.000E-04 0.000E-04 0.000E-04 0.000E-04

SINGLE TABLE NUMBER 5  
MODIFIED CRACK DENSITY FUNCTION VS CRACK SIZE

CRACK SIZE

3.162E-05 3.981E-05 5.012E-05 6.310E-05 7.943E-05 1.000E-04 1.259E-04 1.585E-04 2.000E-04  
1.000E-04 1.259E-04 1.585E-04 2.000E-04 2.512E-04 3.162E-04 3.981E-04 5.012E-04 6.310E-04  
3.162E-04 3.981E-04 5.012E-04 6.310E-04 7.943E-04 1.000E-03 1.259E-03 1.585E-03 2.000E-03

MODIFIED CRACK DENSITY FUNCTION

1.000E-02 6.310E-02 3.981E-01 1.585E-01 1.000E-01 6.310E-02 3.981E-02 2.512E-02 1.585E-02  
2.145E-01 6.310E-01 1.585E-01 1.000E-01 6.310E-02 3.981E-02 2.512E-02 1.585E-02 1.000E-02  
3.162E-02 1.585E-02 1.000E-02 6.310E-03 3.981E-03 2.512E-03 1.585E-03 1.000E-03 6.310E-04  
5.012E-03 3.162E-03 2.512E-03 1.585E-03 1.000E-03 6.310E-04 3.981E-04 2.512E-04 1.585E-04  
7.943E-04 5.012E-04 3.981E-04 2.512E-04 1.585E-04 1.000E-04 6.310E-05 3.981E-05 2.512E-05  
1.000E-03 7.943E-04 5.012E-04 3.981E-04 2.512E-04 1.585E-04 1.000E-04 6.310E-05 3.981E-05  
1.585E-03 1.000E-03 7.943E-04 5.012E-04 3.981E-04 2.512E-04 1.585E-04 1.000E-04 6.310E-05

RUN NO 217 DATE 8/15/1979 PAGE NO 4

DOUBLE TABLE NUMBER 1  
STRESS PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION VS  
STRESS AND MISSION NUMBER

STRESS	MISSION NUMBER
1.591E+04	1.970E+04 2.180E+04 2.750E+04 2.850E+04 2.860E+04 2.250E+04 2.200E+04 2.450E+04 2.650E+04 2.700E+04 2.800E+04 2.300E+04 2.350E+04
2.431E+04	2.450E+04 2.520E+04 2.550E+04 2.600E+04 2.650E+04 2.700E+04 2.750E+04 2.800E+04 2.850E+04 2.900E+04 2.950E+04 3.000E+04 3.100E+04 3.200E+04
2.951E+04	3.250E+04 3.300E+04 3.350E+04 3.400E+04 3.450E+04 3.500E+04 3.550E+04 3.600E+04 3.650E+04 3.700E+04 3.750E+04 3.800E+04 3.850E+04 3.900E+04

MISSION NUMBER  
1.000E+00

STRESS PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION	MISSION NUMBER
1.000E+00	1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00 1.000E+00
3.340E-05	1.390E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05 1.210E-05
1.380E-06	6.780E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07 6.440E-07

RUN NO 227 DATE 8/15/1979 PAGE NO 5

DOUBLE TABLE NUMBER 2  
CRACK GROWTH VS  
TIME AND MISSION

TIME

1.7125E+24 1.7250E+24 1.7375E+24 1.7500E+24 1.7625E+24 1.7750E+24 1.7875E+24 1.8000E+24  
1.8125E+24 1.8250E+24 1.8375E+24 1.8500E+24 1.8625E+24 1.8750E+24 1.8875E+24 1.9000E+24

MISSION NUMBER

1.0000E+02

CRACK GROWTH

1.8800E-04 1.1240E-03 1.5000E-03 2.5000E-03 3.0000E-03 6.0000E-03 1.0000E-02 2.0000E-02  
9.6000E-02 1.1100E-01 1.2000E-01 1.2000E-01 1.2000E-01 2.0000E-01 2.0000E-01 2.0000E-02

RUN NO	257	DATE	8/15/1979	PAGE NO	6
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 1	AREA = 1.0102			
STRESS DENSITY FUNCTION CALC.	- AREA = 1.0822				
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 2	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 3	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 4	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 5	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 6	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 7	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 8	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 9	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 11	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 12	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 13	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 14	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 15	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 16	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 17	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 18	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 19	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 21	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 22	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 23	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- NO. OF PTS = 71	AREA = .99992	INSPEC		
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 24	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 25	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 26	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- NO. OF PTS = 32	AREA = 1.0102	REMARK		
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 27	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 28	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 29	AREA = 1.0102			
CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC.	- TIME STEP = 30	AREA = 1.0102			

CONTROL POINT SINGLE FLIGHT FAILURE PROB.

NO	TIME	CP 1	CP 2	CP 3	CP 4	CP 5	CP 6	CP 7	CP 8	CP 9	CP 10
1	0.										
2	8.71E+01	6.									
3	1.742E+02	6.									
4	2.513E+02	0.									
5	3.484E+02	0.									
6	4.355E+02	0.									
7	5.226E+02	0.									
8	6.097E+02	0.									
9	6.968E+02	0.									
10	7.839E+02	3.362E-10									
11	8.712E+02	1.93E-17									
12	9.581E+02	1.596E-16									
13	1.045E+03	5.671E-16									
14	1.132E+03	1.559E-14									
15	1.219E+03	4.15E-14									
16	1.307E+03	2.27E-13									
17	1.394E+03	6.415E-13									
18	1.481E+03	8.878E-12									
19	1.568E+03	1.141E-11									
20	1.655E+03	6.477E-11									
21	1.742E+03	1.673E-10									
22	1.829E+03	5.675E-10									
23	1.916E+03	1.223E-09									
24	1.916E+03	4.891E-11									
25	2.003E+03	1.744E-10									
26	2.090E+03	5.709E-10									
27	2.178E+03	1.85E-09									
28	2.265E+03	9.31E-20									
29	2.265E+03	3.258E-18									
30	2.352E+03	3.855E-18									
31	2.439E+03	4.785E-10									
32	2.526E+03	1.528E-09									



SINGLE FLIGHT FAILURE PROBABILITY  
AIRCRAFT FAILURE PROBABILITY  
EXPECTED FLEET FAILURES

NP	TIME	FLIGHTS	SINGLE	AIRCRAFT	FLEET
1	6.				
2	8.71E+01	424	6.	6.	6.
3	1.74E+02	258	6.	6.	6.
4	2.61E+02	380	6.	6.	6.
5	3.48E+02	443	6.	6.	6.
6	4.35E+02	507	6.	6.	6.
7	5.22E+02	640	6.	6.	6.
8	6.09E+02	700	6.	6.	6.
9	6.96E+02	850	6.	6.	6.
10	7.83E+02	960	2.27E-12	1.15E-10	1.38E-18
11	8.71E+02	1000	2.27E-12	3.42E-10	4.13E-18
12	9.58E+02	1100	2.27E-12	5.69E-10	6.83E-18
13	1.04E+03	1200	2.27E-12	7.97E-10	9.58E-18
14	1.12E+03	1300	6.82E-12	1.25E-09	1.50E-27
15	1.21E+03	1344	1.36E-11	2.28E-09	2.73E-27
16	1.30E+03	1500	7.27E-11	6.83E-09	7.95E-27
17	1.39E+03	1600	2.36E-10	2.46E-08	2.62E-26
18	1.48E+03	1700	2.81E-09	1.73E-07	2.08E-15
19	1.56E+03	1800	3.65E-09	4.97E-07	5.98E-15
20	1.65E+03	1900	2.05E-08	1.71E-06	2.75E-24
21	1.74E+03	2000	5.93E-08	5.75E-06	6.90E-14
22	1.82E+03	2100	1.81E-07	1.78E-05	2.14E-03
23	1.91E+03	2200	3.91E-07	4.66E-05	5.59E-13
24	1.99E+03	2300	5.52E-06	4.66E-05	5.59E-13
25	2.07E+03	2344	5.52E-06	5.72E-05	6.72E-03
26	2.16E+03	2400	1.69E-07	6.15E-05	7.38E-13
27	2.24E+03	2500	5.31E-07	9.97E-05	1.19E-12
28	2.33E+03	2500	2.27E-12	9.97E-05	1.19E-12
29	2.41E+03	2600	1.04E-07	1.65E-04	1.26E-12
30	2.50E+03	2700	1.23E-07	1.65E-04	1.39E-12
31	2.58E+03	2800	1.57E-07	1.39E-04	1.56E-22
32	2.66E+03	2900	4.89E-07	1.62E-04	1.94E-12

BASED ON 120 AIRCRAFT

## APPENDIX - RISKY PROGRAM LISTING

The listing given below is a FORTRAN extended language routine.  
Section 3.3 gives the flow diagram for the various subroutines.



```

1      C      SUBROUTINE GUIDE
          SUBROUTINE FOR CALLING INPUT DATA AND CALCULATION ROUTINES
          COMMON P(9000), N(1500), TABL1(200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
          EQUIVALENCE (N(40), NZERO)
          EQUIVALENCE (N(15), MP)
          IF (NZERO) 40, 10
          DO 20 I = 1, 9000
          P(I) = 9.0
          DO 30 I = 1, 1500
          N(I) = 0
          DO 50 I = 1, MP
          CALL INPUT
          CALL CALC
          CALL PRINTR
          CONTINUE
          RETURN
          END
          10      GIDE 1
          20      GIDE 2
          30      GIDE 3
          40      GIDE 4
          50      GIDE 41
          60      GIDE 5
          70      GIDE 6
          80      GIDE 7
          90      GIDE 8
          100     GIDE 9
          110     GIDE 10
          120     GIDE 11
          130     GIDE 12
          140     GIDE 121
          150     GIDE 13
          160     GIDE 14
    
```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=1)

ENTRY POINTS  
1 GUIDE

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	INTEGER	ARRAY	REAL	REPL
26 I		INTEGER		21458 N			
21456 MP		INTEGER		21527 NZERO			
8 P		REAL		26484 TABL1			
26354 TABL2		REAL					

EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS
CALC		0
PRINTR		0
		0

STATEMENT LABELS	INACTIVE	0	20	50
17 40				

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
6 20	I	I	7 8	20	INSTACK
14 30	I	I	9 10	20	INSTACK
28 50	* I	I	11 15	60	EXT REFS

COMMON BLOCKS	LENGTH
/ /	13500

STATISTICS	PROGRAM LENGTH	270	23
CH BLANK COMMON LENGTH	322740		13500
528000 CH USED			

```

SUBROUTINE INPUT
1  C
SUBROUTINE INPUT
COMMON P(9800), N(1500), TABL1(206,5), TABL2(1000,2)
INTEGER DAY, YEAR
DIMENSION NTB1(6), NTB12(3), NTB22(3)
EQUIVALENCE (N(1), IDENT), (N(2), MPF1),
1  (N(3), MPF2), (N(4), MPF3), (N(5), MPF4), (N(6), NTI1),
2  (N(7), NTW1), (N(8), MONTH), (N(9), DAY), (N(10), YEAR),
3  (N(11), NTI2), (N(12), NTW2), (N(13), NI), (N(14), MCOMP),
4  (N(15), NP), (N(16), NTHS), (N(17), NINSP), (N(18), NREHK),
5  (N(19), NTHSS), (N(20), NLEN), (N(21), NJST), (N(22), NPRT)
EQUIVALENCE (N(16), NTB1), (N(21), NTB12),
1  (N(72), NTB22)
EQUIVALENCE (N(14), NPAGE)
INPUT DATA - CONTROL INTEGERS
N(1) = IDENT - PROBLEM NUMBER
N(2) = MPF1 - NUMBER OF SETS OF PARAMETERS TO BE READ
BY FORMAT 1
N(3) = MPF2 - NUMBER OF PARAMETERS TO BE READ BY FORMAT 2
N(4) = MPF3 - NUMBER OF SETS OF INTEGERS TO BE READ
BY FORMAT 3
N(5) = MPF4 - NUMBER OF INTEGERS TO BE READ BY FORMAT 4
N(6) = NTI1 - NUMBER OF SINGLE TABLES TO BE READ
N(7) = NTI2 - 1 IF SINGLE TABLES ARE TO BE PRINTED
N(8) = NTW1 - 2 IF NO SINGLE TABLES ARE TO BE PRINTED
N(9) = MONTH
N(10) = DAY
N(11) = YEAR
N(12) = NTW2 - 1 IF DOUBLE TABLE IS TO BE PRINTED
N(13) = NI - NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT IN THE POPULATION
N(14) = MCOMP - CONTROL POINT NUMBER FOR THIS RUN
N(15) = NP - TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTROL POINTS
N(16) = NTHS - NUMBER OF TIMES RISK CALCULATED EXCLUDING
CALCULATION AT INSPECTION AND RERUN PERIOD
N(17) = NINSP - NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN RISK ANALYSIS PERIOD
N(18) = NREHK - NUMBER OF REMARKS IN RISK ANALYSIS PERIOD
N(19) = NTHSS - NUMBER OF DIFFERENT MISSIONS FLOWN IN RISK
ANALYSIS PERIOD
N(20) = NLEN - NUMBER OF CRACK LENGTHS IN PROBABILITY CALC
N(21) = NJST - NUMBER OF STRESSES IN PROBABILITY CALC
N(22) = NPRT - 1 IF CRACK LENGTH HISTORY IS TO BE PRINTED
NPRT = 0 OTHERWISE
SET PAGE NUMBER EQUAL TO ONE
NPAGE = 1
READ CONTROL INTEGERS
READ (5,10) (N(I), I = 1, 22)
FORMAT (14,15)
10 CALL PAGEHD
READ AND WRITE MISCELLANEOUS RUN INFORMATION
READ (5,20)
FORMAT (36H
1  , 36H
2  / 35H
3  , 36H
55 WRITE (6,20)

```

```

      C
      60      READ IN PARAMETERS BY FORMAT 1
             IF (NPF1) 30, 70
             DO 60 I = 1, NPF1
             READ (5,48) NP11, NP22, NP33
             FORMAT (3I5)
             READ (5,50) (PIJ), J = NP11, NP22, NP33)
             FORMAT (4E10,3)
             CONTINUE
      65      READ IN PARAMETERS BY FORMAT 2
             IF (NPF2) 80, 110
             DO 65 J = 1, NPF2
             READ (5,90) I, P(I)
             FORMAT (I5, E15.7)
             CONTINUE
      70      READ IN INTEGERS BY FORMAT 3
             IF (NPF3) 120, 160
             DO 70 I = 1, NPF3
             READ (5,130) NMG11, NMG22, NMG33
             FORMAT (3I5)
             READ (5,140) (N(J), J = NMG11, NMG22, NMG33)
             FORMAT (12I5)
             CONTINUE
      75      READ IN INTEGERS BY FORMAT 4
             IF (NPF4) 170, 200
             DO 75 J = 1, NPF4
             READ (5,180) I, N(I)
             FORMAT (I5, I15)
             CONTINUE
      80      READ IN SINGLE TABLES
             IF (NTI1) 210, 230
             DO 80 J = 1, NTI1
             READ (5,190) I, NTB1(I)
             NTAB = NTB1(I)
             NTABP1 = NTAB + 1
             NTB = NTB1(I) * 2
             READ (5,50) (TAB1(K,I), K = 1, NTAB3)
             READ (5,50) (TAB1(K,I), K = NTABP1, NTB)
             CONTINUE
      85      READ IN DOUBLE TABLES
             IF (NTI2) 240, 260
             DO 85 J = 1, NTI2
             READ (5,250) I, NTB12(I), NTB22(I)
             NTB12I = NTB12(I)
             NTB22I = NTB22(I)
             NTP = NTB12(I) + NTB22(I)
             NTI1P1 = NTB12(I) + 1
             NTI12 = NTB12(I) + NTB22(I)
             NNTI12P1 = NNTI12 + 1
             NF = NNTI12 + NTP
             READ (5,50) (TAB12(K,I), K = 1, NTB12I)
             READ (5,50) (TAB12(K,I), K = NNTI1P1, NNTI12)
             READ (5,50) (TAB12(K,I), K = NNTI12P1, NF)
             CONTINUE
             CALL INAID
             RETURN
      90      END

```

```

      INPT 57
      INPT 58
      INPT 59
      INPT 60
      INPT 61
      INPT 62
      INPT 63
      INPT 64
      INPT 65
      INPT 66
      INPT 67
      INPT 68
      INPT 69
      INPT 70
      INPT 71
      INPT 72
      INPT 73
      INPT 74
      INPT 75
      INPT 76
      INPT 77
      INPT 78
      INPT 79
      INPT 80
      INPT 81
      INPT 82
      INPT 83
      INPT 84
      INPT 85
      INPT 86
      INPT 87
      INPT 88
      INPT 89
      INPT 90
      INPT 91
      INPT 92
      INPT 93
      INPT 94
      INPT 95
      INPT 96
      INPT 97
      INPT 98
      INPT 99
      INPT 100
      INPT 101
      INPT 102
      INPT 103
      INPT 104
      INPT 105

```

```

1      SUBROUTINE INAD
2      SUBROUTINE FOR PRINTING OF INPUT DATA
3      COMMON P(9000), N(1500), TABL1(200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
4      DIMENSION MNT1(5), NTB1(5), NTB12(3), NTB22(3),
5      MNT2(3), NPH(15), NFLT(500), NTV(20), NRE(20), NTR(20),
6      MISS(40)
7
8      EQUIVALENCE (P(1), DELCRK), (P(2), DELST),
9      (P(3), TIMAX), (P(4), AI), (P(5), APR), (P(6), ARRO),
10     EQUIVALENCE (N(7), NTH1), (N(12), NTH2),
11     EQUIVALENCE (N(13), NA), (N(14), NCNTP),
12     (N(15), NP), (N(16), NTHS), (N(17), NTHSP), (N(18), NREWK),
13     (N(19), NMIS), (N(20), NLEN), (N(21), NJST)
14     EQUIVALENCE (N(49), NPAGE)
15     EQUIVALENCE (N(61), NTH1), (N(69), NTB12),
16     (N(72), NTB22)
17     EQUIVALENCE (N(51), NMT1), (N(57), NMT2)
18     EQUIVALENCE (N(75), NPH)
19     EQUIVALENCE (N(101), NFLT), (N(150), NMIS),
20     (N(191), NTH), (N(21), NRE)
21     CALL PCBM
22     WRITE (6,10)
23     FORMAT (/10X, 20 INPUT DATA FOR RISK ANALYSIS)
24     WRITE (6,20) NA, NCNTP, NP, NTHS, NTHSP, NREWK,
25     NMIS, NLEN, NJST
26     FORMAT (/10X, 34 NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT IN FLEET = , I5
27     /10X, 34 NUMBER OF CONTROL POINT NUMBER = , I5
28     /10X, 34 TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTROL POINTS = , I5
29     /10X, 34 NUMBER OF FLT INCR IN ANALYSIS = , I5
30     /10X, 34 NUMBER OF INSPEC. IN ANALYSIS = , I5
31     /10X, 34 NUMBER OF REMOVS IN ANALYSIS = , I5
32     /10X, 34 NUMBER OF DIFF MISSIONS IN ANAL = , I5
33     /10X, 34 NUMBER OF CRACKS IN PROB CALC = , I5
34     /10X, 34 NUMBER OF STRESSES IN PROB CALC = , I5)
35     WRITE (6,30) DELCRK, DELST, TIMAX, AI,
36     ARR, ARRO
37     FORMAT (/10X, 37 DELTA CRACK LENGTH IN PROB CALC = , F8.4
38     /10X, 37 DELTA STRESS IN PROB CALC = , F8.1
39     /10X, 37 ANALYSIS TIME INTERVAL = , F8.1
40     /10X, 37 MAX CRACK AFTER INSPEC AND FIX (AI) = , F8.4
41     /10X, 37 CRACK REDUCTION AFTER REMOVS (ARR) = , F8.4,
42     /10X, 37 REFERENCE CRACK AFTER REMOVS (ARRO) = , F8.4)
43     WRITE (6,32)
44     FORMAT (/10X, 34 CONTROL POINT WEIGHTING FACTORS )
45     WRITE (6,34) (NPH(I), I = 1, NCNTP)
46     FORMAT (15I7)
47     WRITE (6,35)
48     FORMAT (/10X, 34 NUMBER OF FLIGHTS AT CALCULATION POINTS)
49     WRITE (6,36) (NFLT(I), I = 1, NTHS)
50     WRITE (6,37)
51     FORMAT (/10X, 34 MISSION NUMBER AT CALCULATION POINTS)
52     WRITE (6,38) (NMIS(I), I = 1, NTHS)
53     IF (NTHSP) 371, 381
54     WRITE (6,38)
55     FORMAT (/10X, 34 NUMBER OF FLIGHTS AT INSPECTION POINTS)
56     WRITE (6,36) (NIN(I), I = 1, NTHSP)
57     IF (NREWK) 382, 393
58     WRITE (6,38)
59     FORMAT (/10X, 34 NUMBER OF FLIGHTS AT INSPECTION POINTS)
60     WRITE (6,36) (NIN(I), I = 1, NTHSP)
61     IF (NREWK) 382, 393

```

09/17/79 10.34.24

FTN 4.7+476

74/74 CPT=1

SUBROUTINE IDAD

```

382      WRITE (6,39)
39      FORMAT (/10X, 34NUMBER OF FLIGHTS AT REWORK >DINTS)
      WRITE (6,36) (NREID, I = 1, NREMK)
      NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
      CALL PAGENO
      K = 1
      IF (NMT1) 40, 300
      IF (NMT1(1)) 50, 80
      WRITE (6,60)
      FORMAT (/10X, 21HSINGLE TABLE NUMBER 1
      /10X, 26HTIME VS NUMBER OF FLIGHTS
      /10X, 17HNUMBER OF FLIGHTS )
      NMT1 = NTR1(1)
      WRITE (6,70) (TABLI(I,1), I = 1, NMT1)
      FORMAT (1P10E12.4)
      NMT1P1 = NMT1 + 1
      NF = 2 * NMT1
      WRITE (6,75)
      FORMAT (/ 10X, 4HTIME)
      WRITE (6,70) (TABLI(I,1), I = NMT1P1, NF)
      K = K + 1
      IF (NMT1(2)) 90, 120
      WRITE (6,100)
      FORMAT (/10X, 21HSINGLE TABLE NUMBER 2
      /10X, 36HCRACK DENSITY FUNCTION VS CRACK SIZE
      /10X, 16HCRACK SIZE )
      NMT1 = NTR1(2)
      WRITE (6,70) (TABLI(I,2), I = 1, NMT1)
      NMT1P1 = NMT1 + 1
      NF = 2 * NMT1
      WRITE (6,110)
      FORMAT (/ 10X, 22HCRACK DENSITY FUNCTION )
      WRITE (6,70) (TABLI(I,2), I = NMT1P1, NF)
      K = K + 1
      IF (K - 2) 120, 120, 115
      NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
      CALL PAGENO
      K = - 1
      IF (NMT1(3)) 130, 180
      WRITE (6,140)
      FORMAT (/10X, 21HSINGLE TABLE NUMBER 3
      /10X, 36HINSPECTION RELIABILITY VS CRACK SIZE
      /10X, 10HCPACK SIZE )
      NMT1 = NTR1(3)
      WRITE (6,70) (TABLI(I,3), I = 1, NMT1)
      NMT1P1 = NMT1 + 1
      NF = 2 * NMT1
      WRITE (6,150)
      FORMAT (/ 10X, 22HINSPECTION RELIABILITY)
      WRITE (6,70) (TABLI(I,3), I = NMT1P1, NF)
      K = K + 1
      IF (K - 2) 170, 170, 160
      NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
      CALL PAGENO
      K = 0
      IF (NMT1(4)) 180, 220
      WRITE (6,190)

```

INAD 305  
INAD 306  
INAD 307  
INAD 311  
INAD 312  
INAD 313  
INAD 314  
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INAD 33  
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INAD 42  
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INAD 50  
INAD 51  
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INAD 76  
INAD 77







```

1      SUBROUTINE PCBN
      SUBROUTINE FOR CALCULATING THE MODIFIED PCB TABLE
      COMMON P(9000), N(1500), TABL1(200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
      DIMENSION NTB1(5), CRACKL(100), PCBT(100)
      EQUIVALENCE N(61), NTB1
      NCRL = 2 * NTB1(2) - 2
      CRACKL(1) = TABL1(1,2)
      NC = NTB1(2)
      PCBT(1) = TABL1(NC+1,2)
      NCN1 = NC - 1
      DO 10 J = 2, NCN1
      CRACKL(2*J-2) = TABL1(J,2)
      CRACKL(2*J-1) = TABL1(J,2) * 1.000001
      PCBT(2*J-2) = TABL1(NC+J,2)
      PCBT(2*J-1) = TABL1(NC+J,2)
      CRACKL(2*NC-2) = TABL1(NC,2)
      PCBT(2*NC-2) = TABL1(2*NC,2)
      NTB1(5) = 2 * NC - 2
      NCRL = NTB1(5)
      DO 20 J = 1, NCRL
      TABL1(J,5) = CRACKL(J)
      TABL1(NCRL+J,5) = PCBT(J)
      RETURN
      END
20

```

PCBN 1  
PCBN 2  
PCBN 3  
PCBN 4  
PCBN 5  
PCBN 6  
PCBN 7  
PCBN 8  
PCBN 9  
PCBN 10  
PCBN 11  
PCBN 12  
PCBN 13  
PCBN 14  
PCBN 15  
PCBN 16  
PCBN 17  
PCBN 18  
PCBN 19  
PCBN 20  
PCBN 21  
PCBN 22  
PCBN 23

# SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=1)

ENTRY POINTS  
1 PCBN

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	ARRAY	INTEGER	REAL
50 CRACKL		REAL		ARRAY		
21-58 N		INTEGER	//	ARRAY		
46 NCN1		INTEGER			47 J	INTEGER
21544 NTB1		INTEGER	//		45 NC	INTEGER
214 PCBT		REAL		ARRAY	44 NCRL	INTEGER
26354 TABL2		REAL	//	ARRAY	5 P	REAL
					24484 TABL1	REAL

STATEMENT LABELS

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
17	18	J	11 15	58	INSTACK
36	28	J	28 22	60	INSTACK

COMMON BLOCKS  
// LENGTH  
13500

STATISTICS  
NONZERO LENGTH

ZERO 244

```

1      SUBROUTINE CALC
2      SUBROUTINE FOR CALCULATING THE TIME DEPENDENT FAILURE
3      PROBABILITY FOR A CONTROL POINT
4      COMMON P(9000), N(1500), TABL1(200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
5      DIMENSION PSIL(50), PFST(400), TIM2L(400),
6      TIME(400), PCBT(100), CRACKL(100), TIME(400),
7      DIMENSION MTB1(5), MTB2(3), MTB22(3)
8      DIMENSION MFLTS(400), MISS(400), NIM(20), NRE(20),
9      EQUIVALENCE (P(1), DELCRK), P(2), DELST
10     EQUIVALENCE (P(50), RMIS),
11     EQUIVALENCE (P(51), PFBCI), P(52), DLAREA)
12     EQUIVALENCE (P(101), PSIL), P(151), PFBCI),
13     EQUIVALENCE (P(951), TIM1), P(971), TIM2L,
14     EQUIVALENCE (P(1091), CRACKL), P(1131), TIME)
15     EQUIVALENCE (P(16791), DAREAP)
16     EQUIVALENCE (N(15), NP), N(16), NT45),
17     EQUIVALENCE (N(18), NREKO), N(22), N2QNT)
18     EQUIVALENCE (N(43), JN5P), N(44), JREKO),
19     EQUIVALENCE (N(57), MPSIL), N(58), MDLSL)
20     EQUIVALENCE (N(61), NTS1), N(69), NTS12),
21     EQUIVALENCE (N(101), NELTS), N(501), MISS),
22     EQUIVALENCE (N(921), NRE), N(951), NUMF)
23     DLAREA = DELCRK * DELST
24     KT = 1
25     NOLC = 1
26     MPSIL = MTB12(1)
27     NCRL = MTB1(5)
28     COMPUTE THE DAREAP ELEMENTS
29     DO 2 J = 1, NCPL
30     CRACKL(J) = TABL1(J,5)
31     PCBT(J) = TABL1(NCRL+J,5)
32     DO 4 J = 2, NCRL
33     DAREAP(J-1) = 8.5 * (PCBT(J) + PCBT(J-1))
34     * (CRACKL(J) - CRACKL(J-1))
35     FIND THE STRESS ABSISSAS IN THE STRESS PROB DEN FUNCTION TABL
36     DO 10 I = 1, MPSIL
37     PSIL(I) = TABL2(I,1)
38     COMPUTE THE TIMES FOR FAILURE PROBABILITY CALCULATION
39     DO 20 I = 1, NTPS
40     RMFLTS = MFLTS(I)
41     CALL TABS(TABL1(1,1), RMFLTS, TIMCL2(I), MTB1(1))
42     I = 1
43     CHECK ON AREA UNDER THE CRACK DENSITY FUNCTION
44     DO 30 J = 1, NCRL
45     CRACKL(J) = TABL1(J,5)
46     PCBT(J) = TABL1(NCRL+J,5)
47     CALL AREAC (CRACKL, PCBT, NCRL, AREA)
48     WRITE (6,50) I, AREA
49     FORMAT (10X, 3E10, CRACK DENSITY AREA CALC. - TIME STEP =, I5,
50     4X, 6HAREA =, F8.4)
51     CORRECT THE CRACK DENSITY FUNCTION FOR AREA ERROR
52     DO 70 J = 1, NCRL
53     PCBT(J) = PCBT(J) / AREA
54     TABL1(NCRL+J,5) = PCBT(J)
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```

CALC 1  
 CALC 2  
 CALC 3  
 CALC 4  
 CALC 41  
 CALC 5  
 CALC 51  
 CALC 52  
 CALC 53  
 CALC 6  
 CALC 61  
 CALC 62  
 CALC 7  
 CALC 8  
 CALC 9  
 CALC 10  
 CALC 101  
 CALC 11  
 CALC 12  
 CALC 121  
 CALC 122  
 CALC 123  
 CALC 124  
 CALC 125  
 CALC 126  
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 CALC 28  
 CALC 29  
 CALC 30  
 CALC 32  
 CALC 33  
 CALC 34  
 CALC 36  
 CALC 37  
 CALC 38  
 CALC 381

```

64 C CHECK ON MISSION BEING FLOWN
    RHISS = MISS(I)
    CALL PCALC
    PFBC(T) = PFBC
    TIME(T) = TIME(T)
    NUMF(T) = NFLT(I)
    CHECK FOR END OF RUN
    IF (I - NTNS) 110, 230, 238
    110 RFLT1 = NFLT(I+1)
    CALL TABS(TAB1(I), RFLT1, TIME(T), TIME(T), NTB1(I))
    CHECK FOR INSPECTION BEFORE NEXT TIME STEP
    IF (NINSF) 120, 160
    120 DO 130 J = 1, NINSF
    130 IF (NIN(J) - NFLT(I)) 130, 140
    CONTINUE
    GO TO 160
    140 JINSP = J
    RMIN = MIN(JINSP)
    CALL TABS(TAB1(I), RMIN, TIME(JINSP), NTB1(I))
    CALL INSPEC
    CALL PCALC
    KT = KT + 1
    PFBC(T) = PFBC
    TIME(T) = TIME(JINSP)
    NUMF(T) = NFLT(I)
    CHECK FOR RENOPK BEFORE NEXT TIME STEP
    IF (NREWK) 170, 210
    170 DO 180 J = 1, NREWK
    180 IF (NRE(J) - NFLT(I)) 180, 190
    CONTINUE
    GO TO 210
    190 JREWK = J
    NRE = NRE(JREWK)
    CALL TABS(TAB1(I), NRE, TIME(JREWK), NTB1(I))
    CALL RENOPK
    CALL PCALC
    KT = KT + 1
    PFBC(T) = PFBC
    TIME(T) = TIME(JREWK)
    NUMF(T) = NFLT(I)
    DELTIM = TIME(T) - TIME(T)
    MCRL = NTB1(I)
    DO 221 J = 1, MCRL
    210 IF (CRACKL(J)) 212, 220
    212 CALL TABS(TAB2(I), CRACKL(J), RHISS, TB,
    1 NTB12(2), NTB22(2))
    210 TIM = TB + DELTIM
    CALL TABS(TAB2(I), TIM, RHISS, CRACKL(J),
    1 NTB12(2), NTB22(2))
    220 TAB1(J,5) = CRACKL(J)
    CONTINUE
    IF (NPRINT) 223, 225
    223 WRITE (6,224) (CRACKL(I), I = 1, MCRL)
    224 DO 225 J = 2, MCRL, 2
    225 DUMJ = PCBT(J)
    DUMJN1 = PCBT(J-1)
    FORMAT (1P10E12.4)

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE PCALC
2      SUBROUTINE FOR CALCULATING THE SINGLE FLIGHT FAILURE
3      PROBABILITY
4
5      COMMON P(9800), M(1500), TAB1(200,5), TAB2(1000,2)
6      DIMENSION PSTL(50), PPSI(50)
7      DIMENSION MTB1(50), MTB2(13), MTB22(13)
8      EQUIVALENCE (P(1), DELCRK), (P(2), DELST)
9      EQUIVALENCE (P(50), RMISS)
10     EQUIVALENCE (P(51), PFBC), (P(52), DLAREA)
11     EQUIVALENCE (P(101), PSIL)
12     EQUIVALENCE (M(10), RMISS), (M(20), MLEN),
13     (M(21), NJST)
14     EQUIVALENCE (M(61), MTB1), (M(63), MTB12),
15     (M(72), MTB22)
16     EQUIVALENCE (M(47), MPSIL),
17     (M(50), MDCLC)
18     FIND THE STRESS DENSITY FUNCTION
19     IF (MDCLC) 5, 105
20     RMISS = MTB22(1)
21     DO 101 I = 1, RMISS
22     MTB12(1) = MTB22(1) + (RMISS - 1) * MTB12(1)
23     I = I + 1
24     CHECK AREA UNDER THE DENSITY FUNCTION
25     MC = MTB12(1) + MTB22(1) + (RMISS - 1) * MTB12(1)
26     CALL AREAS(PSTL, PPSI, MPSIL, AREA)
27     WRITE (6,94) AREA
28     FORMAT (10X, 30STRESS DENSITY FUNCTION CALC. - AREA =, F8.4)
29     DO 95 I = 1, MPSIL
30     PPSI(I) = PPSI(I) / AREA
31     PLACE THE STRESS DENSITY FUNCTION IN A TABLE
32     MTB121 = MTB12(1)
33     DO 100 I = 1, MPSIL
34     TAB12(MC+I,1) = PPSI(I)
35     CONTINUE
36     MDCLC = 0
37     COMPUTE THE SINGLE FLIGHT FAILURE PROBABILITY
38     PFBC = 0.0
39     DO 123 LEN = 1, MLEN
40     DO 120 JST = 1, NJST
41     RLEN = LEN
42     RJST = JST
43     CRKLEN = (RLEN - 0.5) * DELCRK
44     STRESS = (RJST - 0.5) * DELST
45     CALL TABS(TAB1(1,4), CRKLEN, SCB, MTB1(4))
46     IF (STRESS - SCB) 120, 113, 118
47     CALL TABS(TAB2(1,1), STRESS, RMISS, PDSBC,
48     MTB22(1))
49     IF (PDSBC) 115, 120
50     CALL TABS (TAB1(1,5), CRKLEN, PCB, MTB1(5))
51     PFBC = PCB + PDSBC + DLAREA + PFBC
52     CONTINUE
53     RETURN
54     END

```

```

1      C      SUBROUTINE TO MODIFY THE CRACK DISTRIBUTION AFTER INSPECTION
2      COMMON P(9800), N(1500), TABL1(200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
3      DIMENSION PCBT(100), CRACKL(100), DUM(100),
4      INSP 1
5      DUM(100), DAREP(100)
6      DIMENSION MTB1(5)
7      EQUIVALENCE (P(4), AI)
8      EQUIVALENCE (P(991), PCBT), (P(1091), CRACKL),
9      INSP 2
10      DAREP(100)
11      EQUIVALENCE (N(43), JN4SP)
12      EQUIVALENCE (N(61), MTB1)
13      NCRL = MTB1(5)
14      DO 10 I = 1, NCRL
15      CALL TABS(TABL1(I,3), CRACKL(I), PL, MTB1(3))
16      PCBT(I) = PI * PCBT(I)
17      CALL AREAC(CRACKL, PCBT, MTB1(5), AREAL)
18      DO 30 I = 1, NCRL
19      IF (CRACKL(I) - AI) 20, 40, 40
20      PCBT(I) = PCBT(I) + (1.0 - AREAL) / AI
21      CONTINUE
22      ICNT = I
23      DO 50 J = ICNT, NCRL
24      DUM(J) = PCBT(J)
25      DUM(J) = CRACKL(J)
26      DO 60 J = ICNT, NCRL
27      PCBT(J+2) = DUM(J)
28      CALL TABS(TABL1(I,3), AI, PI, MTB1(3))
29      CALL TABS(TABL1(I,5), AI, PCB, MTB1(5))
30      CALL TABS(TABL1(I,5), AI, PCB, MTB1(2))
31      PCBT(ICNT) = PI * PCB + (1.0 - AREAL) / AI
32      PCBT(ICNT+1) = PI * PCB
33      CRACKL(ICNT) = AI
34      CRACKL(ICNT+1) = AI * 1.000201
35      IF (CRACKL(ICNT+1) - CRACKL(ICNT+2)) 96, 70, 70
36      WRITE (6,88)
37      FORMAT (18X, 27HCRACK LENGTH ERROR - INSPEC)
38      CALL GUIDE
39      MTB1(5) = MTB1(5) + 2
40      CALL AREAC(CRACKL, PCBT, MTB1(5), AREAL)
41      WRITE (6,101) MTB1(5), AREAL
42      FORMAT (18X, 39HCRACK DENSITY AREA CALC. - NO. OF PTS =, 15,
43      4X, 6HAREA =, F8.5, 2X, 6HINSPEC)
44      NCRL = MTB1(5)
45      DO 115 J = 1, NCRL
46      TABL1(J,5) = CRACKL(J)
47      PCBT(J) = PCBT(J) / AREAL
48      TABL1(MCRL+J,5) = PCBT(J)
49      DO 116 J = 2, NCRL
50      DAREP(J-1) = 0.5 * (PCBT(J) + PCBT(J-1))
51      * (CRACKL(J) - CRACKL(J-1))
52      RETURN
53      END
54      INSP 3
55      INSP 4
56      INSP 5
57      INSP 6
58      INSP 7
59      INSP 8
60      INSP 9
61      INSP 10
62      INSP 11
63      INSP 12
64      INSP 13
65      INSP 14
66      INSP 15
67      INSP 16
68      INSP 17
69      INSP 18
70      INSP 19
71      INSP 20
72      INSP 21
73      INSP 22
74      INSP 23
75      INSP 24
76      INSP 25
77      INSP 26
78      INSP 27
79      INSP 28
80      INSP 29
81      INSP 30
82      INSP 31
83      INSP 32
84      INSP 33
85      INSP 34
86      INSP 35
87      INSP 36
88      INSP 37
89      INSP 38
90      INSP 39
91      INSP 40
92      INSP 41
93      INSP 42
94      INSP 43
95      INSP 44
96      INSP 45
97      INSP 46
98      INSP 47
99      INSP 48

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE REMORK
      C      SUBROUTINE TO MODIFY THE CRACK DISTRIBUTION AFTER REMORK
      COMMON P(9000), N(1500), TABL1(200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
      DIMENSION PCBT(100), CRACKL(100), DUM(100),
      DAREAP(100)
      DIMENSION NTB1(5)
      EQUIVALENCE (P(5), ARE2), (P(6), ARE0)
      EQUIVALENCE (P(991), PCBT), (P(1001), CRACKL),
      DAREAP)
      EQUIVALENCE (N(44), JREMK)
      EQUIVALENCE (N(61), NTB1)
      NCRL = NTB1(5)
      DO 10 I = 1, NCRL
      CRACKL(I) = TABL1(I,5)
      PCBT(I) = TABL1(I+NCPL,5)
      COMPUTE NUMBER OF ABSCISSAS LESS THAN ARE0
      NCNT = 0
      DO 30 I = 1, NCRL
      IF (CRACKL(I) - ARE0) 20, 30, 30
      NCNT = NCNT + 1
      CONTINUE
      DETERMINE IF NCNT IS ODD OR EVEN
      MTEST = 1
      DO 40 I = 1, NCNT
      MTEST = - MTEST
      REDORDER THE CRACK DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION
      IF (MTEST) 50, 150, 80
      NCNTM1 = NCNT - 1
      NCRLT = NCRL - NCNTM1
      DO 60 I = 2, NCRLT
      DUM(I) = PCBT(I+NCNTM1)
      DUM(I) = CRACKL(I+NCNTM1)
      DO 70 I = 2, NCRLT
      PCBT(I) = DUM(I)
      CRACKL(I) = DUM(I) - ARE2
      NTB1(5) = NCRLT
      CRACKL(1) = 0.0
      GO TO 110
      NCNTM2 = NCNT - 2
      NCRLT = NCRL - NCNTM2
      DO 90 I = 3, NCRLT
      DUM(I) = PCBT(I+NCNTM2)
      DUM(I) = CRACKL(I+NCNTM2)
      DO 100 I = 3, NCRLT
      PCBT(I) = DUM(I)
      CRACKL(I) = DUM(I) - ARE2
      NTB1(5) = NCRLT
      CRACKL(1) = 0.0
      CRACKL(2) = CRACKL(3) - 0.0000001
      PCBT(1) = 0.0
      PCBT(2) = 0.0
      CALL AREAC(CRACKL, PCBT, NTB1(5), AREA1)
      PCBT(1) = (1.0 - AREA1) / CRACKL(2)
      PCBT(2) = PCBT(1)
      NORMALIZE AREA UNDER DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION
      CALL AREAC(CRACKL, PCBT, NTB1(5), AREA2)
      WRITE (6,120) NTB1(5), AREAR A-1C

```

REMK 1  
 REMK 2  
 REMK 3  
 REMK 4  
 REMK 41  
 REMK 5  
 REMK 6  
 REMK 61  
 REMK 7  
 REMK 71  
 REMK 72  
 REMK 8  
 REMK 9  
 REMK 10  
 REMK 11  
 REMK 12  
 REMK 13  
 REMK 14  
 REMK 15  
 REMK 16  
 REMK 17  
 REMK 18  
 REMK 19  
 REMK 20  
 REMK 21  
 REMK 22  
 REMK 23  
 REMK 24  
 REMK 25  
 REMK 26  
 REMK 27  
 REMK 28  
 REMK 29  
 REMK 30  
 REMK 31  
 REMK 32  
 REMK 33  
 REMK 34  
 REMK 35  
 REMK 36  
 REMK 37  
 REMK 38  
 REMK 39  
 REMK 40  
 REMK 41  
 REMK 42  
 REMK 43  
 REMK 44  
 REMK 45  
 REMK 46  
 REMK 47  
 REMK 48  
 REMK 49  
 REMK 50  
 REMK 51  
 REMK 52  
 REMK 53

```

120 1      FORMAT (10X, 39HCRACK DENSITY AREA CALC. - NO. OF PTS =, 15,
      64      4X, 6HAREA =, F9.5, 2X, 7HREWORK(2)
      DO 130 I = 1, NCRLT
      PCBT(I) = PCBT(I) / AREAR
      TABL1(I,F) = CRACKL(I)
      TABL1(I+NCRLT,5) = PCBT(I)
      DO 140 J = 2, NCRLT
      DAREP(J-1) = 8.5 * (PCBT(J) + PCBT(J-1))
      65      1 * (CRACKL(J) - CRACKL(J-1))
      150      RETURN
      END
  
```

REMK 54  
REMK 55  
REMK 56  
REMK 57  
REMK 58  
REMK 59  
REMK 60  
REMK 61  
REMK 62  
REMK 63  
REMK 64

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=1)

ENTRY POINTS  
1 REMORK

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
221 AREAR	REAL		
4 ARR	REAL	//	
2182 CRACKL	REAL	ARRAY	
223 DUM	REAL	ARRAY	
212 I	INTEGER		
21523 JREK	INTEGER		
21458 M	INTEGER	ARRAY	
215 MONTH1	INTEGER		
211 MCRL	INTEGER		
21544 MTB1	INTEGER	ARRAY	
1736 PCBT	REAL	ARRAY	
26354 TABL2	REAL	ARRAY	
228 AREAR	REAL		
5 ARR8	REAL		
21126 DAREP	REAL	ARRAY	
367 DUML	REAL	ARRAY	
222 J	INTEGER		
214 MTEST	INTEGER		
213 MCNT	INTEGER		
217 MCNT#2	INTEGER		
216 MCRLT	INTEGER		
8 P	REAL	ARRAY	
24484 TABL1	REAL	ARRAY	

FILE NAMES  
TAPE6  
FMT

EXTERNALS  
AREAR  
TYPE  
AREG  
4

STATEMENT LABELS

STATEMENT LABELS	INEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
6 18	I	13 15	48	INSTACK
8 48	I	18 21	58	INSTACK
8 78	I	24 25	28	INSTACK
8 108	I	30 32	48	INSTACK
8 138	I	33 35	58	INSTACK
	I	41 43	48	INSTACK
	I	44 46	58	INSTACK
	I	68 63	48	INSTACK

LOOPS LABEL

LOOPS LABEL	INEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
18 18	I	13 15	48	INSTACK
21 38	I	18 21	58	INSTACK
32 48	I	24 25	28	INSTACK
47 68	I	30 32	48	INSTACK
56 78	I	33 35	58	INSTACK
76 98	I	41 43	48	INSTACK
105 108	I	44 46	58	INSTACK
136 138	I	68 63	48	INSTACK

INEXITIVE  
INEXITIVE

25 38  
8 68  
8 98  
175 128  
155 156

FMT

```

1      SUBROUTINE FINGLC
      SUBROUTINE FINGLC
      IN A FLEET
      COMMON P(9888), N(1588), TABL1(288,5), TABL2(1888,2)
      DIMENSION PF8CT(488), TIME(488), PF8T(488,15),
      PF(488), PFF(488)
      DIMENSION MTB(15), NFLT5(488), NPM(15)
      EQUIVALENCE (P(151), PF8CT), (P(191), TIME),
      (P(1591), PF8T), (P(7591), PFT), (P(7991), PF), (P(8391), PFF)
      EQUIVALENCE (N(13), NA), (N(14), NCONTP),
      (N(15), NP), (N(16), NTHS)
      EQUIVALENCE (N(61), NTH1)
      EQUIVALENCE (N(45), KT)
      EQUIVALENCE (N(75), NPM)
      EQUIVALENCE (N(81), NFLT5)
      PRODT = 1.0
      DO 10 I = 1, KT
      PF8T(I, NCONTP) = PF8CT(I)
      IF (NCONTP - NP) 120, 20, 20
      COMPUTE THE SINGLE FLIGHT PROBABILITY OF FAILURE FOR THE
      AIRCRAFT
      DO 40 J = 1, NP
      PRODT = 1.0
      NPMJ = NPM(J)
      DO 30 K = 1, NPMJ
      PRODT = (1.0 - PFT(I, J)) * PRODT
      PFT(I) = 1.0 - PRODT
      COMPUTE THE PROBABILITY OF FAILURE FOR THE AIRCRAFT
      NF1 = 0
      NT = 1
      TIM = TIME(I)
      DO 75 I = 2, KT
      OLTIM = TIME(I) - TIM
      TIM = TIME(I)
      IF (OLTIM) 50, 45
      PFT(I) = PFT(I-1)
      GO TO 75
      NT = NT + 1
      NF = NFLT5(NT) - NF1
      NF1 = NFLT5(NT)
      RMF = NF
      DO 60 J = 1, NF
      RJ = J
      PRODT = (1.0 - (PFT(I) - PFT(I-1)) * RJ /
      RMF + PFT(I-1)) * PRODT
      PFT(I) = 1.0 - PRODT
      CONTINUE
      COMPUTE THE EXPECTED NUMBER OF FAILURES IN THE FORCE
      RNA = NA
      DO 110 I = 2, KT
      PFT(I) = RNA + PFT(I)
      RETURN
      END
      FINGLC 1
      FINGLC 2
      FINGLC 3
      FINGLC 4
      FINGLC 5
      FINGLC 6
      FINGLC 61
      FINGLC 7
      FINGLC 8
      FINGLC 9
      FINGLC 10
      FINGLC 101
      FINGLC 102
      FINGLC 11
      FINGLC 111
      FINGLC 112
      FINGLC 12
      FINGLC 13
      FINGLC 14
      FINGLC 15
      FINGLC 16
      FINGLC 17
      FINGLC 18
      FINGLC 19
      FINGLC 191
      FINGLC 192
      FINGLC 20
      FINGLC 21
      FINGLC 22
      FINGLC 221
      FINGLC 222
      FINGLC 223
      FINGLC 23
      FINGLC 24
      FINGLC 25
      FINGLC 26
      FINGLC 261
      FINGLC 262
      FINGLC 27
      FINGLC 28
      FINGLC 281
      FINGLC 29
      FINGLC 31
      FINGLC 311
      FINGLC 32
      FINGLC 33
      FINGLC 34
      FINGLC 35
      FINGLC 37
      FINGLC 38
      FINGLC 39
      FINGLC 40
      FINGLC 41
      FINGLC 42

```

09/17/79 18.34.26

FTN 4.7+476

SUBROUTINE AREAC 74/74 OPT=1

```

1      SUBROUTINE AREAC (X, Y, NPTS, AREA)
      C
      C      SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE AREA UNDER A SIMPLE GRAPH BASED ON
      C      THE TRAPEZOIDAL RULE
      C      NPTS = NUMBER OF X,Y PAIRS
      C
      DIMENSION X(100), Y(100)
      AREA = 0.0
      NPTSM1 = NPTS - 1
      DO 10 I = 1, NPTSM1
      AREA = AREA + (Y(I+1) + Y(I)) * (X(I+1) - X(I))
      10 CONTINUE
      AREA = AREA * 0.5
      RETURN
      END

```

AREA 1  
AREA 2  
AREA 3  
AREA 4  
AREA 5  
AREA 6  
AREA 7  
AREA 8  
AREA 9  
AREA 10  
AREA 11  
AREA 12

# SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=1)

ENTRY POINTS  
3 AREAC

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE
AREA	REAL	
NPTS	INTEGER	
X	REAL	

RELOCATION
F.P.
F.P.
F.P.

27 I	26 NPTSM1	0 Y	INTEGER	INTEGER	REAL	ARRAY	F.P.
------	-----------	-----	---------	---------	------	-------	------

## STATEMENT LABELS

0 10

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
16	10	I	0 9	68	INSTACK

STATISTICS	PROGRAM LENGTH	528000	CM USED	328	26
------------	----------------	--------	---------	-----	----

09/17/79 10.34.26

FTV 4.7+476

74/74 OPT=1

AREA 1  
AREA 2  
AREA 3  
AREA 4  
AREA 5  
AREA 6  
AREA 7  
AREA 8  
AREA 9  
AREA 10  
AREA 11  
AREA 12

```

1      C      SUBROUTINE AREAS (X, Y, NPTS, AREA)
          SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE AREA UNDER A SIMPLE GRAPH BASED ON
          THE TRAPEZOIDAL RULE
          NPTS = NUMBER OF X,Y PAIRS
          DIMENSION X(50), Y(50)
          AREA = 0.0
          NPTSM1 = NPTS - 1
          DO 10 I = 1, NPTSM1
              AREA = 0.5 * (Y(I+1) + Y(I)) * (X(I+1) - X(I))
10      1 + AREA
          RETURN
          END

```

# SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=1)

ENTRY POINTS  
3 AREAS

VARIABLES	SM	TYPE	RELOCATION	27 I	INTERSECT	F.P.
AREA	REAL		F.P.	26 NPTSM1	INTERSECT	
NPTS	INTEGER		F.P.	6 Y	REAL	
X	REAL		F.P.		ARRAY	

STATEMENT LABELS

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
16	10	1	8 9	68	INSTACK

STATISTICS  
PROGRAM LENGTH 328 26  
52000 CH USED

09/17/79 18.34.24

FTN 4.7+476

OPT=1

74/74

SUBROUTINE TABS

```

1      C
      C
      SUBROUTINE TABS (TABLE, XIARG, AMP, NTAB1)
      LOOK UP
      SUBROUTINE FOR STRAIGHT LINE INTERPOLATION IN A SINGLE TABLE
      DIMENSION TABLE(200)
      DO 18 I1 = 1, NTAB1
      IF (TABLE(I1) - XIARG) 10, 20, 20
      CONTINUE
      I1 = NTAB1
      IF (I1 - 1) 30, 30, 40
      I1 = 2
      I2 = NTAB1 + I1
      N2 = I2 - 1
      XIARG = (XIARG - TABLE(I1-1)) /
      XIARG = TABLE(I1) + XIARG * (TABLE(I2) - TABLE(I1))
      AMP = TABLE(I1)
      RETURN
      END
15

```

STAB 1  
STAB 2  
STAB 3  
STAB 4  
STAB 5  
STAB 6  
STAB 7  
STAB 8  
STAB 9  
STAB 10  
STAB 11  
STAB 12  
STAB 13  
STAB 14  
STAB 15  
STAB 16  
STAB 17

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R-1)

ENTRY POINTS  
3 TABS

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
AMP	8	REAL	F.P.
NTAB1	8	INTEGER	F.P.
N2	36	INTEGER	F.P.
XIARG	8	REAL	F.P.

35	II	INTEGER	ARRAY	F.P.
37	VI	INTEGER		
0	TABLE	REAL		
40	XIARG	REAL		

STATEMENT LABELS

8	18	16	20
21	48		

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXITS
7	10	11	5 7	58	INSTACK	

STATISTICS  
PROGRAM LENGTH 458 37  
528088 CM USED

0 30 INACTIVE



```

1      SUBROUTINE TABDSI(TABLE, XIARG, X2ARG, AMP,
      C      SUBROUTINE FOR STRAIGHT LINE INTERPOLATION IN A DOUBLE
      G      TABLE LOOK - INVERSE FUNCTION
      DIMENSION TABLE (1000)
      NTIP1 = NTAB1 + 1
      NN12 = NTAB1 + NTAB2
      DO 10 I2 = NTIP1, NN12
      IF (TABLE(I2) - X2ARG) 18, 40, 20
      CONTINUE
      WRITE (6,30) I2, X2ARG, TABLE(I2)
      FORMAT (10X, '12HTABDSI ERROR, 2X, 4H12 =, I5, 2X, 7HX2ARG =,
      1  E15.7, 2X, //11HTABDSI(I2) =, E15.7)
      DO 50 I1 = 1, NTAB1
      N22 = NN12 + (I2 - NTAB1 - 1) * NTAB1 + I1
      IF (TABLE(N22) - XIARG) 50, 60, 60
      CONTINUE
      I1 = NTAB1
      IF (I1 - 1) 70, 70, 80
      I1 = 2
      N22 = NN12 + (I2 - NTAB1 - 1) * NTAB1 + 2
      XIARG = (XIARG - TABLE(N22-1)) /
      1  (TABLE(N22) - TABLE(N22-1))
      AMP = TABLE(I1 - 1) + XIARG * (TABLE(I1) -
      1  TABLE(I1-1))
      RETURN
      END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=1)

ENTRY POINTS  
3 TABDSI

VARIABLES	SW	TYPE	RELOCATION
0 AMP	REAL	F.P.	
102 I2	INTEGER		103 I1
0 NTAB1	INTEGER		101 NN12
100 NTIP1	INTEGER	F.P.	0 NTAB2
0 TABLE	REAL		104 N22
105 XIARG	REAL	ARRAY	0 XIARG
			0 X2ARG

FILE NAMES  
TAPES  
MODE  
FMT

STATEMENT LABELS

0 10	20 20
25 40	0 50
0 70	47 80

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXITS
12 10	0 12	0 10	0 10	68	INSTACK	EXITS
26 50	0 11	14 17	108	108	OPT	EXITS

57 30 FMT  
40 60



```

1      C      SUBROUTINE PAGEHD
          SUBROUTINE PAGEHD
          COMMON P(9888), N(1500), TABL1(200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
          INTEGER DAY, YEAR
          EQUIVALENCE (N(1), IDENT), (N(8), MONTH),
          (N(9), DAY), (N(10), YEAR), (N(43), NPAGE)
          WRITE (6,10) IDENT, MONTH, DAY, YEAR, NPAGE
          FORMAT (1H1, 9X, 6HNUM MO, 16, 18X, 4HDATE, 14, 1H/, 12, 1H/,
          14, 18X, 7HPAGE NO, 16)
          RETURN
          END
10

```

PAGE 1  
PAGE 2  
PAGE 3  
PAGE 4  
PAGE 5  
PAGE 6  
PAGE 7  
PAGE 8  
PAGE 9  
PAGE 10  
PAGE 11

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=1)

ENTRY POINTS  
1 PAGEHD

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	INTEGER	ARRAY
21468 DAY		INTEGER	//	INTEGER	ARRAY
21467 MONTH		INTEGER	//	INTEGER	ARRAY
21538 NPAGE		INTEGER	//	REAL	ARRAY
24484 TABL1		REAL	//	REAL	ARRAY
21461 YEAR		INTEGER	//	REAL	ARRAY

07

FILE NAMES  
TAPE6 FMT

STATEMENT LABELS  
15 10 FMT

COMMON BLOCKS  
// LENGTH 13500

STATISTICS  
PROGRAM LENGTH 248 28  
CH BLANK COMMON LENGTH 322748 13500  
328008 CH USED

```

1      SUBROUTINE PRINTR
2      COMMON P(5000), N(1500), TABL1(1200,5), TABL2(1000,2)
3      DIMENSION TIME(400), PFBT(400,15), PFT(400),
4      PPF(400), NUMF(400)
5      EQUIVALENCE (P(1191), TIME), (P(1591), PFBT),
6      PFT), (P(1791), PF), (P(2391), PPF)
7      EQUIVALENCE (N(13), NA), (N(14), NCM1P), (N(15), NP)
8      EQUIVALENCE (N(45), KT), (N(49), NPAGE)
9      EQUIVALENCE (N(961), NUMF)
10     NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
11     CALL PAGEHD
12     RKT = KT
13     CNT = (RKT / 55.8) + 0.99999
14     NCNT = CNT
15     NCNT = 1
16     NFORK = 1
17     WRITE (6,20)
18     FORMAT (/10X, 42HCONTROL POINT SINGLE FLIGHT FAILURE PR38,
19     //7X, 2HNO, 7X, 4HTIME, 7X, 4HCP 1, 7X, 4HCP 2, 7X, 4HCP 3,
20     7X, 4HCP 4, 7X, 4HCP 5, 7X, 4HCP 6, 7X, 4HCP 7, 7X, 4HCP 8,
21     7X, 4HCP 9, 7X, 4HCP 10)
22     IF (NFORK - 1) 36J, 38, 70
23     IF (KT - 55 * NCNT) 98, 98, 40
24     NC1 = (NCNT - 1) * 55 + 1
25     NC2 = NCNT * 55
26     DO 50 J = NC1, NC2
27     IF (NP - 10) 42, 44, 44
28     WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 1, NP)
29     GO TO 50
30     WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 1, 10)
31     CONTINUE
32     FORMAT (19, 1P11E11.3)
33     IF (NCNT - NCNT * 1) 62, 64, 64
34     NCNT = NCNT + 1
35     NFORK = 1
36     NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
37     CALL PAGEHD
38     GO TO 10
39     NFORK = 2
40     NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
41     CALL PAGEHD
42     GO TO 10
43     NC1 = NCNT * 55 + 1
44     DO 60 J = NC1, KT
45     IF (NP - 10) 72, 74, 74
46     WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 1, NP)
47     GO TO 60
48     CONTINUE
49     GO TO 110
50     DO 100 J = 1, KT
51     IF (NP - 10) 92, 94, 94
52     WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 1, NP)
53     GO TO 100
54     WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 1, 10)
55     CONTINUE
56     PRINT 1
57     PRINT 2
58     PRINT 3
59     PRINT 4
60     PRINT 5
61     PRINT 6
62     PRINT 7
63     PRINT 8
64     PRINT 9
65     PRINT 10
66     PRINT 11
67     PRINT 12
68     PRINT 13
69     PRINT 14
70     PRINT 15
71     PRINT 16
72     PRINT 17
73     PRINT 18
74     PRINT 19
75     PRINT 191
76     PRINT 192
77     PRINT 20
78     PRINT 21
79     PRINT 22
80     PRINT 23
81     PRINT 24
82     PRINT 25
83     PRINT 26
84     PRINT 265
85     PRINT 266
86     PRINT 267
87     PRINT 268
88     PRINT 269
89     PRINT 270
90     PRINT 271
91     PRINT 28
92     PRINT 29
93     PRINT 30
94     PRINT 301
95     PRINT 31
96     PRINT 32
97     PRINT 33
98     PRINT 34
99     PRINT 35
100    PRINT 36
101    PRINT 37
102    PRINT 38
103    PRINT 41
104    PRINT 42
105    PRINT 43
106    PRINT 44
107    PRINT 45

```

```

110 IF (NP - 10) 212, 212, 112
112 NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
60 CALL PAGEHD
    NCNT = 1
    NFORK = 1
130 WRITE (6,140)
140 FORMAT (/10X, 42HCONTROL POINT SINGLE FLIGHT FAILURE PROB.
1 //7X, 2HNO, 7X, 4HTIME, 7X, 4HCP11, 7X, 4HCP12, 7X, 4HCP13,
2 7X, 4HCP14, 7X, 4HCP15, 7X, 4HCP16, 7X, 4HCP17, 7X, 4HCP18,
3 7X, 4HCP19, 7X, 4HCP20)
    IF (NFORK - 1) 360, 158, 188
70 IF (KT - 55 * NCNT) 280, 200, 160
    NC1 = (NCNT - 1) * 55 + 1
    NC2 = NCNT * 55
    DO 170 J = NC1, NC2
162 IF (NP - 20) 162, 164, 164
    WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 11, NP)
    NFORK = 2
    GO TO 170
164 WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 11, 20)
170 CONTINUE
    IF (NCNT - NCNT + 1) 172, 174, 174
80 NCNT = NCNT + 1
    NFORK = 1
    NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
    CALL PAGEHD
    GO TO 130
85 NFORK = 2
    NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
    CALL PAGEHD
    GO TO 130
100 NC1 = NCNT * 55 + 1
    DO 130 J = NC1, KT
102 IF (NP - 20) 102, 104, 104
    WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 11, NP)
    GO TO 190
104 WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 11, 20)
190 CONTINUE
    GO TO 220
200 DO 210 J = 1, KT
202 IF (NP - 20) 202, 204, 204
    WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 11, NP)
    GO TO 210
204 WRITE (6,60) J, TIME(J), (PFBT(J,I), I = 11, 20)
210 CONTINUE
212 IF (NCNT - NP) 360, 215, 215
105 NPAGE = NPAGE + 1
    CALL PAGEHD
    NFORK = 1
    WRITE (6,240)
220 FORMAT (/10X, 33H SINGLE FLIGHT FAILURE PROBABILITY
230 /10X, 20H AIRCRAFT FAILURE PROBABILITY
240 /10X, 23H EXPECTED FLEET FAILURES)
    WRITE (6,250)
250 FORMAT (/7X, 2HNO, 7X, 4HTIME, 2X, 7HFLIGHTS, 5X, 6HSINGLE,
1 3X, 6HAIRCRAFT, 6X, 5HFLEET)
258 IF (NFORK - 1) 360, 260, 300

```

PRINT 451  
 PRINT 452  
 PRINT 46  
 PRINT 461  
 PRINT 47  
 PRINT 48  
 PRINT 49  
 PRINT 50  
 PRINT 51  
 PRINT 52  
 PRINT 53  
 PRINT 54  
 PRINT 541  
 PRINT 542  
 PRINT 55  
 PRINT 56  
 PRINT 57  
 PRINT 58  
 PRINT 59  
 PRINT 60  
 PRINT 61  
 PRINT 611  
 PRINT 612  
 PRINT 613  
 PRINT 614  
 PRINT 615  
 PRINT 616  
 PRINT 617  
 PRINT 618  
 PRINT 619  
 PRINT 641  
 PRINT 65  
 PRINT 66  
 PRINT 67  
 PRINT 68  
 PRINT 65  
 PRINT 70  
 PRINT 71  
 PRINT 72  
 PRINT 73  
 PRINT 74  
 PRINT 75  
 PRINT 76  
 PRINT 77  
 PRINT 771  
 PRINT 78  
 PRINT 79  
 PRINT 80  
 PRINT 81  
 PRINT 82  
 PRINT 83  
 PRINT 84  
 PRINT 85  
 PRINT 86  
 PRINT 87  
 PRINT 88

